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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 55 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Army Secretary Loses Temper In Assembly

Force Can Never Be Indianised!

"It Must Be Obvious To Any But Congenital Idiots"

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Assembly had considerable fun along with seriousness of debate. Apparently the four days' holiday had given necessary enthusiasm for the work. "Short notice" questions having become the order of the day, the President seemed inclined hereafter to be rigid about them.

TOTTENHAM LOSES TEMPER

However, Mr. Avinashalingham Chetty and Mr. Satyamurti had their chance to raise numerous queries about the Commander-in-Chief's speech in the Upper House. Mr. Tottenham gave a long reply but did not add a whit to the knowledge of the House or of the public on the subject except that even he lost his temper and declared:—

SIRCAR'S RETORT

"It is obvious to any, but the congenital idiot, that the army can never be Indianised'. This outburst was because Government was tired of the innumerable queries.

Mr. Satyamurti too had it hot from Sir N. N. Sircar when the former persisted in making inquiries regarding the Law Member's opinion thruogh questions which aimed at eliciting information.

INDIA BUDGET UNDER FIRE

Mr. Mody gave the general discussion on the budget a pleasant start and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who followed was anxious to prove that his Finance Membership of the Bombay Government had not been without his acquiring some knowledge of finance. Sir Leslie Hudson read out the European commercial community's case which centred round revision of revenue tariff Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty at once joined the lists by opposing such a revision and reminded the European leader that he had condemned gold exports two years ago, though he was silent on this occasion. Dr. Banerjee disappointed the Finance Member who expected him to oppose the salt duty and Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry repeated his annual tale of Assam's deficits Mr. Ba Si. the Burmese spokesman, was all for Burmanisation and introduced a new theme, namely, safeguards for the Buddhist, minority in India Mr. Satyanarain Singh found a sinister motive in the grant of a crore to rural India Major Ahmed Nawaz Khan delighted the House by his unconscious humour. While praising Government for the generosity and liberality towards the Frontier People he said: "This Government has spent four crores and irrigated the people of Peshawar." The Nawab realized that he had said something wrong and tried to correct himself. Similarly he had spoken that the Law Member had become responsible by joining Government. Up rose Sir N. N. Sircar and asked his follower to show where he had changed. The Frontier nominee soon explained it away and in the end he talked at length about Red Shirts, a subject on which he failed to speak earlier. The chair gave him some rope, but ultimately strangled further discussion of irrelevant questions. Bhai Parmanand hit both the Government and the Congress and thinking that the occasion could be so utilized began to talk of the Communal Award. An uncharitable friend asked for the ruling of the Deputy President, Mr. Akhil Dutt, who was now in the chair. He found himself choked in spite of his feeling that in the past four years such discussion has been alowed. Finally Mr. Iyer, Madras Official, sang the praise of the new constitution and of the restoration of cut. When the House rose twelve members had spoken.

I may mention that the lobby felt relieved that the House was not called upon to discuss Mr. Gauba's motion regarding the impending execution of Abdul Qayum. Though hitherto such motions had been disallowed only after they had been admitted. The President, realizing the feeling in the House, announced the Governor-General's disallowance without putting the motion to the House. This certainly seemed contrary to previous practice but the President was able firmly to silence the protest by stating that rules permitted the Governor-General to disallow a motion at all stages. This ruling thus becomes an addition to those existing on the subject.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Mar 5.

The President announced that the Governor General had disallowed Mr. Gauba's adjournment motion relating to the execution of Abdul Quayum on the ground that its discussion was detrimental to public interest. Mr. Gauba raised a point of order that a disallowance could be made only after the motion had been moved. The President pointed out that under the rules the Governor-General could disallow a motion of adjournment at any stage.

The House then proceeded to discuss the budget.

LIMIT REACHED.

Mr. H. P. Mody maintained, that if the economic condition of India was to be strengthened the only way to achieve this was to raise the internal purchasing power and drastically cut down the bloated military expenditure. The Government should adopt an active policy of industrial development. The present method of Tariff Enquiry and legislation was too slow and unsuited to the

(Continued on page 7.)

SIMON'S VISIT POSTPONED

Sequel To Hitler's Cold, Say Berlin Official Quarters

BERLIN, March 5.

The news of the postponement of the visit of Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden to Berlin owing to Herr Hitler's cold is announced by the Foreign Minister to the British Ambassador. Apparently no indication has been given how long it might be necessary to postpone the conversations. Official quarters refuse to comment on the postponement and reiterate that Herr Hitler is suffering from slight cold.—Reuter.

BERLIN RESENTS BR. W. P. ON DEFENCE

BERLIN, March 5.

The publication of the British White Paper on defence is greatly resented in Germany. The "Koelnische Zeitung" describes the document as a painful surprise, which view is generally shared.

The evening papers publish the photograph of Herr Hitler wearing a thin overcoat, hatless and talking cheerfully to the official at the Motor Show yesterday. In the "Nachtausgabe" this picture ironically appears and in the next column a laconic communique announcing Herr Hitler's indisposition—Reuter.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN PEACE IN SIGHT

Neutral Zone Basis Of Agreement Reached

ROME, March 5.

It is officially announced that the basis of agreement reached at Addis Ababa with regard to the establishment of the neutral zone is six kilometres depth between Abyssinian and Italian Somaliland. The Italian and Abyssinian Commanders have been instructed to take necessary measures for the preservation of order and dealing with the nomads.

It is now hoped that it will be possible to reach an agreement on the other outstanding matters, namely, the indemnity demanded by Italy on account of the Walwal incident and the delimitation of frontier.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FUNITIVE PLANES TO CRETE

ATHENS, March 5.

The situation in the rebellion to-day is that the rebels on the mainland have been forced to retreat over the river Struma to Serres where they are being pursued by the Government troops advancing from Salonika and Xanthi. General Kondylis, Minister of War is personally commanding the operations. The morale of the rebels under General Kamenos is described to be greatly lowered.

Aeroplanes dropped pamphlets among the rebels containing the message that the Government realised that they were forced into the rebellion by rebel officers who were hiding the truth from them and calling on them to surrender. It is expected that they will capitulate. Government claims that all islands are loyal excepting Crete whither punitive aeroplane expeditions have been sent.

Business is resumed in Athens, Salonika and other towns. Government expect that the rebellion will finally be quashed tomorrow. Government has prohibited private commercial aeroplanes to land in Greece until further notice.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO VENIZELOS

Greek Govt. Ask. Insurgents To Surrender Within 24 Hours

CLASH AT STRUMA BRIDGE

ATHENS, March 5.

The first clash between the Government and the rebels occurred at Struma Bridge and resulted in the rebels retreating.

The War Minister has given them 24 hours wherein to surrender.

The Salonika Port has been thickly mined.—Reuter.

(Earlier News On Page 7)

CONGRESS MOVEMENT IN BOOKS

A. I. C. C. Publications For Sale

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The Office of the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad announces the publication of Reports of the Sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore and Karachi under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Patel respectively (1929 and 1931) Publications of the A.I.C.C. available for sale at Allahabad, number more than 45.

Besides reports of past sessions of the Congress, these include important reports like the Nehru Report, All Parties' Convention Report, Punjab Martial Law Report, Guru-ka-Bag Enquiry Report, Public Debt Report, National Demand and many other publications bearing on the political situation of India There are some Hindi and Urdu publications also.

The "Congress-Ke-Prashao" (Hindi) contains all the resolutions of the Congress from 1885 to 1931.—United Press.

SEVEN-HOUR FOR MORE JOBS

Calcutta Meeting Decides To Hold Unemployed Conference

CALCUTTA, March 5.

A mass meeting of 5,000 unemployed workers of Cacutta, Howrah and suburbs assembled last evening near the Octerloney Monument to celebrate the All-India Unemployed Workers Day adopted the following resolution:—

"This mass meeting, while realising that the capitalist system of economy can never solve the life and death problem of the masses, namely, unemployment, which is its own creation, calls upon the unemployed workers to carry on a country-wide agitation for work or unemployment relief and resolves to call an Unemployment Conference at an early date."

The meeting also demanded immediate introduction of a seven-hours day all over India without reducing workers' wages with a view to providing unemployed workers with employment.—United Press.

EXODUS TO SIMLA IN EARLY APRIL

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India is expected to close in Delhi on 10th April and re-open at Simla on 11th April. These dates are, however, dependent on the duration of the Legislative session.—A. P.

POPE'S IRE AGAINST NUDISM

VATICAN CITY, March 5.

Strong condemnation of "the horrible cult of nudism" and "shamelessness" of modern nudists is as expressed by the Pope when he received the priests and preachers of the Lent Term. The Pope inveighed against modern paganism which he said dominated the world to-day.—Reuter.

BRITAIN JOINS AIR RACE

Estimates Increased By 3 Millions To Bring Force Up-to-date

(Special Cable)

London, March 5.

The Air Minister's memorandum on the Air estimates explaining the increase by three million sterling to 20½ millions recalls the Government's decision to remedy the long delayed expansion of the Air Force necessitated by the rapid development of the foreign Air Forces, but Britain's programme is so arranged that it would be possible to retard or accelerate it in accordance with the requirements of the international situation. He later intended to conduct further exercises by the squadrons moving from Egypt to India, Iraq to Singapore, Singapore to India. He also hoped to arrange the flight of landplanes to South Africa.

EMPIRE AIR SCHEME

The plans are being considered of linking up the British West African colonies with the trunk route to South Africa by the establishment of a weekly Air Service in each direction between Khartoum and Maidugari in the Nigeria. The increased civil aviation vote is mainly due to the urgent necessity of providing improvement in ground organisation of the Empire air routes to facilitate night and day operation which will also assist the inception of the projected Empire Air Transport scheme.

INCREASED FIRST LINE STRENGTH

The Air Estimates provide an extra £3,089,000 bringing the net total to £20,650,000 though the gross total is £23,851,000 reflecting an increase of £2,625,000 over 1934. The latter figure is explained by two supplementary provisions of £200,000 and £150,000 for the air services and the navy respectively for the initial stage of expansion of the scheme which Parliament approved last summer.

The programme provides an addition of 41 1/2 squadrons by the end of 1938 which will bring the total of the first line strength to 1,330 air-craft. In addition to this there will be 130 air-craft non-regular squadrons. Eleven new squadrons are to be added to the Home defence force which will then comprise 54 squadrons of which 41 will be regular and the balance auxiliary or special reserve.

The fleet of the air-arm is to be increased by 19 first-line machines. These new formations will raise the total of air-strength including the fleet of the air-arm to 106 1/2 squadrons.—Reuter's Special.

SHELLAC SPECULATION AND INDIAN LAC

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Geoffray Mander requested for information on the effect of the recent shellac speculation on the Indian lac industry and inquired whether any action was proposed to prevent the disturbance of the lac industry through London speculation.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he had asked the Government of India to report on the effects on lac industry. He had nothing to add to the previous replies with regard to the second part of the question.

Princes Confirm What He Told Commons

HOARE'S REPLY TO MR. CHURCHILL

Quotes Hydari And Says States' Case Is Adjustable

Indian Princes' attitude towards the Federation and their memorandum on the India Bill was again raised by Mr. Churchill when the Commons Committee resumed discussion of the India. Mr. Churchill moved for an adjournment.

Sir Samuel Hoare opposed the motion and quoted Sir Akbar Hydari to show that the attitude of the Princes was not unadjustable.

Mr. Churchill eventually withdrew adjournment motion.

Omit Clause XII

The Committee stage was resumed with a motion by Mr. David Grenfell proposing the omission from Clause 12 of the Governor-General's special responsibility in respect of safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.

Mr. Grenfell's amendment was defeated by 312 votes to 38.

Interests Of Minorities

Col. Wedgwood proposed omission word "Legitimate" from sub-section C Clause 12 contending that the word appeared to mean legal and not the whole interests of the minorities.

The proposal was defeated by 277 votes to 69.

LONDON, March 5.

Immediately the Committee resumed, Mr. Churchill moved an adjournment for the purpose of drawing attention to matters arising from his quotation from speeches Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir Akbar Hydari last week. Mr. Churchill wanted to know whether Sir S. Hoare was able to give the House further information about what occurred at the Princes' Conference, whether his extracts from the speeches were accurate and whether Sir S. Hoare was able to say anything about the consequential effects they necessarily have upon the Bill.

Mr. Churchill referred to two columns of verbatim speeches by Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer published in the "Morning Post" disclosing the differences with the Government which if they were met, would entail a complete remodelling of the Bill. They affected Clauses 2, 6 and 8 and unless entirely opposite information was forthcoming the case was now disclosed for recommitting the Bill in respect of those Clauses because as passed the Princes would not accept them, according to the statements made. Sir A Hydari was reported to say as regards Clauses 12 and 127 that the Governor General at any time could interfere with the internal administration of the States on ground that they were not doing their Federal duty.

COMMONS WASTE TIME

Mr. Churchill asked: Was the statement authentic or invented. If true, it was a grave and serious matter. If the Government were not ready to answer to-day they should fix a date when they could explain the differences between themselves and the Princes what were the amendments the Princes wanted and to what extent the Government were able to meet them. If that was not done, the Commons were wasting time in debating the matter on a false footing.

Mr. Churchill was advised that the Princes required vital specific amendments to Clauses 2, 6,8 and 12 (subsections A and (G) and 45 99, 127, 145 147 and 156.

HOARE REAFFIRMS HIS VIEWS.

Sir S. Hoare welcomed the opportunity of answering immediately and said that he had now received by air mail the statement from the Princes' Ministers on the points under discussion. Sir Samuel and his advisers had carefully investigated these points and he was confirmed in the view that all of them could be adjusted. They confirmed in every respect the account he gave when Mr. Churchill moved the adjournment last week.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION.

Sir S. Hoare said the position to-day was exactly the same as a week ago with the possible exception that he had now received the confirmatory documents from Princes' representatives confirming in every respect the account he gave last week. Sir Samuel said that Mr. Isaac Foot was quite correct in saying that it was a private meeting and no shorthand notes were taken. Sir S. Hoare continued: "I cannot do better than read the statements actually made by the two Indian Ministers whose speeches are supposed to have been reported by the "Morning Post" this morning."

QUOTES SIR C. P. AND HYDARI.

Sir S. Hoare proceeded to quote Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's statement at Madras on 1st March in which he expressed surprise at the quotations made by Mr. Churchill in the Commons last week and said that to his knowledge the speeches were not taken down in shorthand and everyone agreed that the proceedings, apart from the resolutions, should be strictly confidential. Sir S. Hoare quoted also from Sir A. Hydari's statement about his speech at the confidential States' Meeting that he had neither passed nor even seen any record of it and declaring that he continued to be a strong Federationist.

NOT UNADJUSTABLE.

Having quoted Sir A. Hydari's statement Sir Samuel Hoare said: "That does not appear to me to be the statement by one of the Princes' representatives who regards the gulf between us and the Princes as unbridgeable. It is the statement of a man than whom nobody is better able to speak on the All-India Federation, the representative of one of the greatest States in India and a man who has taken a closer interest in the matter than almost any Indian. It does not appear to be the statement of a man who regards the difference as unadjustable."

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Lessons in Indian Music & Musical Instruments will be given at the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya, Raghavji Building, Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank. Ladies and children should apply for further information to the Secretary between 4 p.m to 6 p.m. Principal Mrs. Maniben M. Manji. (3804).

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Advertiser requires a Seat on Board of established and profit-earning Limited Company as Active Director. Correspondence being strictly confidential, principals can safely write directly to Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle".

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership business carried on in the name of the United Chemical Industries between Mrs. RAKHMABAI P. PITALE and PARASHRAM ATMARAM MHATRE is DISSOLVED since 24th October, 1934.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1935.
PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Attorneys for Bai Rakhmabai.
(9736)

THE DECCAN MERCHANTS CO-OP. BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

The unclaimed dividends upto 1930, will be forfeited as per resolution of the General Body if not claimed and taken by the respective Shareholders before 31st March, 1935.
By order,
(Sd.) S. M. PATKAR,
Managing Director.
217, Charni Road,
Bombay 4, 1-3-1935.
9738

THE RAJ LUXMI HINDU PROVIDENT FUNDS SOCIETY, KARACHI

NOTICE

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Raj Luxmi Hindu Provident Funds Society, Karachi, will be held on SUNDAY, the 17th March, 1935, at 10 a.m. in the Office of the Society, Frere Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To confirm the minutes of the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on the 12th August, 1934.
2. To consider and adopt the Balance Sheet and the Annual Report of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1934.
3. To appoint an Auditor or auditors for ½ year ending 31st March 1935 and to fix his their remuneration.
4. To review the progress of the Society upto date since the close of the year under report.
5. Any other subject with the permission of the Chairman.

NOTE:—Members are requested kindly to show their policies at the gate.

SOBHRAJ C. KHEMANI,
Hon. Managing Director.
Karachi, 1st March, 1935.
9728.

Legal Notices

TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BOMANSHAW D. BOMANJI and SONS, Wholesale Tea Merchants, carrying on business at Dinbai Petit Street, off Balaram Street, Bombay, are the Sole Importers and Sellers for the Bombay Presidency of superior quality of tea from the Peria Karamalai Tea Estate and the Carolina Tea Estate and they are the sole owners and proprietors of the trade mark:—

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An ownership declaration in respect of the said trade marks has been registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay on 17th January, 1935, under No 208 of 1935.

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SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
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FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house situate at Damar Lane in Girgaum District, admeasuring, about 174 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 328, New No. A/2137, Old Survey No. 620, New Survey No. 2/7970, and Cadastral Survey No. 1553 Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by a portion of the Oart belonging to Mr. Anant Dadaji, on the west by the passage of Mr. Ramchandra Harji, on the North by the property of Mr. Ramchandra Harji and on the South partly by a portion of the Oart belonging to Mr. Anant Dadaji and partly by a passage reserved for use in common passage of the said Anant Dadaji, Keshavrao Essoba and Manekbhaoo.

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most thrilling, vivid adventure film of the year, with
ROBERT DONAT
ELISSA LANDI
and a superb cast of more than 500.
Book your seats early as the picture is a lengthy one, there are no side-pictures with it. So you are requested to be in time!
TWO SHOWS DAILY:
6-30 & 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON
Plans Open.

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.
KRISHNA
(Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.)
21st Week 21st
Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY'S SHOWS NOS. 350 351
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
Amrit Manthan
The FINEST PICTURE in the Town & the BEST COSMOPOLITAN ENTERTAINMENT for the Family.

The CARLTON
(Lamington Road).
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
See H. Ashton-Wolf's Amazing Disclosures In
"SECRETS OF THE FRENCH POLICE"
with
GWILI ANDRE
GREGORY RATOFF
FRANK MORGAN
An R-K-O Radio Picture
NEXT SATURDAY
WALLACE BEERY
In Robert Louise Stevenson's Immortal Classic
"TREASURE CLASSIC"
A M-G-M Picture.

NINTH Stupendous Week!
Another chip of the Old (Imperial) block
SULOCHANA
IN
INDIRA M.A.,
TO-DAY SPECIAL PURDAH SHOW (at usual Rates) 1 p.m. at the MAJESTIC
See the adorable darling of the millions strut forth now in dungarees as a "Bright Young-Thing" in an up-to the moment melodrama of breath-taking action and intensity!
Daily Three Shows:
5; 8 & 10-30 P.M.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.,
Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED
Conviction On Uncorroborated Evidence Of Approver Cannot Be Sustained

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr Justice Divatia at the High Court on Tuesday quashed the sentence of death passed on Rao Saheb Deshmukh by the Sessions Judge of Satara on the charge of murder.

The sentences passed on two other men were confirmed.

In this case (1) Rama Mahangade, (2) Bhau Bhilari, (3) Rao Saheb Deshmukh and (4) Babu Krishna were charged with committing the murder of one Rama Vanarshe. With respect to accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4, the motive alleged was enmity arising from alleged intimacy of the deceased with a woman Ganga, the paternal aunt of No. 4. With respect to No. 3, the Rao Saheb, it was alleged that he bore ill-will towards the deceased because the latter had given evidence against him in a previous case.

In the sessions court, the Sessions Judge had made accused No. 4 an approver. The Judge convicted all the other three accused of murder and sentenced Nos. 1 and 3 to death, and No. 2 to transportation in view of his youthful age.

All the accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar defended accused Nos. 1 and 3. No. 2 was unrepresented. Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, observed that the conviction of accused No. 3 rested on the uncorroborated evidence of the approver and, therefore, could not be sustained. The death sentence passed on him was therefore set aside and he was acquitted.

The sentences passed on Nos 1 and 2 were confirmed by their lordships.

MERCHANT MARINE plea FOR AMERICA
President Roosevelt Recommends Addition To Naval Forces

The maintenance of an adequate merchant marine under direct Government subsidy has been proposed by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress.

PEASONS FOR PROPOSAL.

President Roosevelt gives three reasons. Firstly in time of peace, the subsidies granted by other Nations might well be used to the detriment of American shippers; secondly in the event of a major war in which the United States was not involved American commerce in the absence of such a mercantile marine, might find itself seriously crippled; thirdly, in the event of a war in which the United States was engaged, American ships would be needed not only as naval auxiliaries, but for the maintenance of commercial intercourse with other nations.

The message recommends the termination of the present ocean mail contracts in favour of a subsidy. It says "If Congress decides that it will maintain a reasonably adequate merchant marine, I believe we can well afford honestly to call the subsidy by its right name."

No figure was mentioned but President Roosevelt says the United States is now paying 30,000,000 dollars for carrying mails which cost under the normal ocean rates only 3,000,000. The difference of 27,000,000 is nothing but a subsidy.—Reuter

GAMBLING RAIDS IN BYCULLA AND KHETWADI

In a gambling raid carried out by the Byculla Police on a cycle shop at Reay Road on Monday night, Shaik Suleman Rehiman and three others were arrested.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon, enlarged them to-day on bail till March 15.

Following a raid in a tea shop at Khetwadi Back Road last night, Devak Upendra Prabhu and seven others were arrested by the Maharbauris Police.

Prabhu is stated to be the keeper of the hotel.

Some papers written in Kanarese, seized during the raid, are said to have been with them.

The accused were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and were ordered to be released on bail till March 11.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.
THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, 1935 AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, 1935.

The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL : : Rs. 15,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 15,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 - EACH. **ISSUED CAPITAL : : Rs. 10,00,000**

THE SHARES ARE PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

RS. 10 - PER SHARE ON APPLICATION AND RS. 20 - ON ALLOTMENT AND THE BALANCE IN SUCH CALL OR CALLS PER SHARE PAYABLE BY SUCH TIME (BUT NOT BEFORE TWO MONTHS AFTER ALLOTMENT OR PREVIOUS CALL) AS THE DIRECTORS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME DETERMINE.

THE COMPANY IS AUTHORISED TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL TO ANY EXTENT AND UPON ANY INCREASE OF CAPITAL NEW SHARES OF ANY CLASS MAY BE ISSUED WITH ANY PREFERENTIAL, QUALIFIED, DEFERRED OR SPECIAL RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND CONDITIONS ATTACHED THERETO.

DIRECTORS:

Names.	Addresses.	Description.
(1) SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C. I. E., J.P.	Sirdar Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Merchant, *(Special Director)*
(2) PHIROZE J. BILLIMORIA, Esq.	Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., *(Special Director)*
(3) ABDEALI M. KAJIJI, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	"Dilkhush", Grant Road, Bombay.	Retired High Court Judge, *(Special Director)*.
(4) KANAIALAL M. MUNSHI, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	Advocate, *(Special Director)*
(5) PINGLE VENKAT RAMA REDDY, Esq.	Voddipally, Hanum Konda (Post), H. E. H. Nizam State.	Deshmukh.
(6) JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA, Esq., B.Sc.	Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Manager, The Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., *(Ex-Officio Director)*

BANKERS:

(1) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(2) THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS:

(1) Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
East & West Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(2) Messrs. R. C. MEHTA & CO.,
111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS:

THE BOMBAY ASSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED,
Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING,
45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

The Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to carry on the business of fire, marine, aerial accident, transit, motor, third party risk, crop and other insurance in its various branches.

The Directors of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, had been contemplating starting a Fire Department for the past two years and the present Company, viz., the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited, is the result of their endeavours. It is well known that the total number of Indian Fire Insurance Companies is much less than is required for the needs of the Country and as a result there is a very large amount of re-insurance business with non-Indian Companies. One of the objects of starting the present Company has been to fill in the void. The Directors also believe that a Fire Company will, to a certain extent, help the Life Company in reduction of its expenses, since the work of both the Departments will be carried on as far as possible by the same Agents or Branches.

The Company has entered into an Agreement dated the 22nd day of February, 1935 with the Bombay Assurance Agencies Limited, for the appointment of the said Bombay Assurance Agencies Limited, as Agents of the Company upon terms and conditions therein setforth for a period of 30 years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or be removed as provided in the said Agreement. The Agents are to be paid as remuneration a commission on the amount of premiums earned annually by or for the Company on all policies or insurances after deducting therefrom premia paid by the Company for re-insurance at the rate of 5 per cent. on the first Five Lacs of Rupees, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the next Five Lacs of Rupees, at the rate of 3 per cent. on the next Five Lacs of Rupees, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next Five Lacs of Rupees and at the rate of 1 per cent. on the amount over Rupees Twenty Lacs. The said commission payable to the Agent Company shall be exclusive of all rents, taxes, salaries, wages, commissions, discounts, brokerages, law charges and all other costs, charges and expenses whatsoever which shall be payable to the landlord, Government, Municipality, clerks and other officers or employees, brokers, dealers, customers, solicitors, actuaries, managers, canvassers, experts and all other persons employed by the Agent Company for or on behalf of the Company or for carrying on and conducting the business of the Company. The Agents will have the right to appoint one Ex-Officio Director on the Board of the Company.

The following contract has also been made, viz., the contract dated 26th day of February 1935 and made between the Company of the one part and Seth Bhaidas Goolabdas of the other part whereby 5,000 shares now offered to the public for subscription have been underwritten for the consideration and upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned.

The authorized capital of the said Bombay Assurance Agencies Limited is Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited has decided to take 998 shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during the usual business hours.

The Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and having its Registered Office at the Bombay Life Building and carrying on Life Insurance business has decided to subscribe 5,000 shares out of the shares issued. The remaining 5,000 shares are now offered to the shareholders of the said Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, and to the public. In allotting shares preference will be given to the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relating to the share qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

93. The qualification of a Director other than an ex-officio or a special Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but must acquire the same within two months after his appointment or election.

94. The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the Directors may fix from time to time for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

95. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a 'bonafide' resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix such remuneration as may be necessary and payable in such manner as they may think proper to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles and may pay the same.

117 If any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors or in relation to signing share certificates or debentures), or to make any special exertions in going or residing out of Bombay, or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the Directors by such further sum as may be determined by the Directors, and such remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company."

Article 91 of the Articles of Association provides as follows:—

"91. (a) The Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited shall have in the first instance and thereafter so long as it continues to be a member of the Company holding not less than 40 per cent. of the paid up capital of the Company the right to nominate and appoint to be Directors of the Company four persons by writing under its common seal. The Directors so appointed shall be called the special Directors.

(b) In the event of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, holding shares less than 40 per cent. of the paid up capital of the Company the said Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited shall have the right to nominate and appoint to be Director of the Company only one person for every 10 per cent. of the paid up capital of the Company held by the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited."

The Articles also provide that the said Bombay Assurance Agencies Limited is entitled during the period of the Agency Agreement to nominate one person on the Board of the Directors of the Company who is to be designated as an ex-officio Director.

The following gentlemen, viz:—
(1) SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E.
(2) PHIROZE J. BILLIMORIA, Esq.
(3) KANAIALAL M. MUNSHI, Esq.

who are the first Directors of the Company are also Directors of the Agent Company and as such are indirectly interested in the commission payable as aforesaid to the Agent Company.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription.

The 5,000 shares now offered for subscription have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent on the amount thereof and such commission is payable by the Company.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form and sent to the Registered Office of the Company together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for so much of the balance of the deposit money as will be necessary will be appropriated towards the allotment money and if there be any surplus the same will be returned. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and the forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay Life Building, Nos. 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, during usual office hours.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1935.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
P. J. BILLIMORIA,
A. M. KAJIJI,
K. M. MUNSHI,
PINGLE VENKAT RAMA REDDY,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA
Directors.

FORM OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES

The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited.

To

The Directors of

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, Messrs The Central Bank of India, Ltd., / The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., the sum of Rs. _____, being a deposit of Rs. 10 - per share on _____ shares in the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the _____ day of _____ 1935, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the sum of Rs. 20 - per share on allotment, as provided by the said Prospectus; and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder/holders of the said shares.

Name in Full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Signature _____

The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited.

BANKERS' RECEIPT

Received this _____ day of _____ 1935 of Mr./Messrs. _____, the sum of Rs. _____, being a deposit of Rs. 10 - per share upon _____ shares in the abovenamed Company.

FATAL ASSAULT IN STREET

Magistrate Commits Suspects To Stand Trial At High Court Sessions

Ilauddin Idda and Bana Fatheuddin, who had been arrested on Nov. 19, last, on charges of murder, abetment, and being members of an unlawful assembly, were yesterday committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Mahyadin Matuddin, who had also been arrested along with them, has been discharged, as his complicity was not established by the prosecution.

It appears that there had been some ill-feeling between Shah Mahomed and Raknuddin, a motor cleaner, over a woman named Fatmabai. Shah Mahomed and Enias Essack, the deceased had gone out for a stroll on the night of November 18 last and when they were returning home they saw Accused 1 and 2 at the entrance of Chotta Sonapur.

The first accused, it is alleged, dealt a blow on the head of Elias, who fell down. The same accused is then stated to have attacked Shah Mahomed, but the latter pulled him down snatched his stick and assaulted the first accused and his companion, the second accused.

The first accused then whistled and about seven Punjabis came rushing. Shah Mahomed took to his heels.

Elias was removed to the hospital, where he died the next day.

The Magistrate in the course of his order, observed that there were discrepancies in the evidence of three prosecution witnesses, namely, Shah Mahomed Syed Ibrahim and Hamid Masjid. He also observed that the charge of unlawful assembly could not be established.

The next session of the Rewa State Legislative Assembly (the Raj Parishad) will be held at Rewa during the last week of March. Several important bills and resolutions have been notified to be moved by the State authorities.

THEFT IN SASSOON MILL

Disappearance Of Notes And Ornaments Lead To Employee's Arrest

The Byculla Police arrested on Monday Maruti Bhawoo Deshmukh on the suspicion that he was concerned in a theft of Currency notes amounting to Rs. 436.

It was stated that one Laxman Choudhari, a cooly in the David Sassoon Mill had kept 31 G. C. notes of Rs. 10 and two gold rings valued at Rs. 126 in a wooden box in the godown of the Mills on January 23.

Since then he saw it every day but on February 2 the whole lot had disappeared.

The accused was working in the same Mill and was a boarder with the complainant for a long time.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon, enlarged him yesterday on a bail if Rs. 100 till March 15.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —023 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.8 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 58.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.0 degrees 1.3 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 65.6 degrees 3.7 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 38 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 246 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of and during 24 hours 36 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0
Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1190 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21h 49m (I.S.T.) on Monday the 4th March 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-3-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SUICIDE IN STATE OF MENTAL DEPRESSION

V. K. Beratta, (40), formerly a clerk in the Byculla Club fell down from the first floor of the Jerbai Mahal at Dhobi Talao on Sunday last. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired.

A brother of the deceased, in giving evidence on Tuesday, stated that the deceased came to live with his family about ten days back and that he appeared to be deranged in mind when he came to live with them. Prior to this, the witness added, he (the deceased) was suspended from his office.

The jury after hearing the evidence returned the verdict: "death due to fracture of skull and ribs" and added a rider that the deceased had thrown himself down in a state of mental depression.

Abdul Ali, a shikari, who was mauled down by a wounded tiger and was admitted in the Jubbulpore Victoria Hospital, in a precarious condition, succumbed to his injuries two days after his admission.

EIGHT ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

Eight persons arrested in a gambling raid carried out by the City Police in Vithal Sayana Building at Lohar Chawl on Monday night were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Tuesday.

Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas on behalf of the accused applied for bail. The Magistrate ordered Vanmalidas Ramji to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 50 and the rest on Rs. 10.

MOTOR DRIVER'S SUICIDE

Jumps From Fourth Floor Of Chawl

A verdict of suicide was yesterday recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest on Ganpatrao Appasaheb (30), a motor driver.

It was stated that the motor-driver was suffering from giddiness since Saturday last and that his behaviour was very queer. On Monday night it was stated, he jumped from the fourth floor of the Lalvithachi Chawl at De Lisle Road.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but expired on admission.

Rs. 6,000 DISAPPEARS

Clerk Who Lost It Finds Himself Under Charge In Police Court

Haji Ismail Haji Yusuf, who was arrested in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Rs. 6,000 which was to have been paid into the Customs Office, was ordered to be released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000.

The complainant Badruddin Kamruddin stated that the accused was his clerk. He was given a cheque for Rs. 6,000 to be cashed and the amount was to be paid on account of salt duties to the Customs.

The accused later reported to the complainant that he found on going to the Customs Office that the money which he had taken from the bank and put into his pocket had mysteriously disappeared.

Inquiries were made and later a complaint was lodged with the police.

Entries For Third Day Of Bombay Spring Meeting

Fourteen Competitors In Northumberland Plate Of 2 Miles To Be Run On Saturday

The following are the entries for the Third Day of Bombay Spring Meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 9:—

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Mrs. L Musry's Bucentaur.
M. Diamond's Dunedin.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time and Mazeppa.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Monreale.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush and Turlogh.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
Mr. P B Avasia's Sabrino.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II.
Mr. A H Ahmedbhoy's Anomalous.
Mr. C Temooji's Sky Hawk.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. L Musry's Teller.
Mr. R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (late Moate).
Mr. Darbarj Lal and Captain Y N Lal's Witch Music.
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
Mr. M Wemyss's Roll Up.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Fabulous, Nippy and Sweetie.
Mr. R K F Singh's Himat.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.
Mr. Kelso's Magnitude.
Messrs. B M Goculdas and T G Khattau's Mananna.
Mr. J A Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. Gemini's Havana II (late Havana).
Mr. E D Pandole's Naidor.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights, Eve, Provence Rose and Aura.
Messrs. J O'Hara Murray and W W McKillop's Mount Essex.
Mr. V Rosenthal and Major C B Farrar's Michette.
Brigadier R C R Hill and Mr. A H Johnstone's Diagonal and King's Lead.
Messrs. L S Lalvani and K S Malkani's Solar Barn.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension and Ashvaraj.
Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Saint Amour.
Mr. A I Begmahomed's Crusty.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
Captain J Crawford's Curfew III.
Messrs. M C Patel and A M Irani's Last Adventure.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Tan and Monreale.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford and Phare.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Hellograph.
Mr. Gemini's Episode.
Mr. N E Raymond's Galloping Major.
Messrs. E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep, Aura and Provence Rose.
Brigadier R C R Hill and Mr. A H Johnstone's Pest, Dennisore, Greensward and Ecclesiastic.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja.
Mr. A M Irani's Chivalresque.
Mr. A Higgins' Zarane.
Mrs. A Higgins' Rimmon.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Brigadier R C R Hill's Uptojinks.
Mrs. J E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mrs. John Yorke's Miss Fisher and Greek Jack.
Mr. John Yorke's Sly Abbot.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Thornham.
Mr. M R Patel's Love Parade.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Gift Horse.
Mr. Moosa J Mahomed's Hooray.
Mr. M Wemyss's Tree Top and Nadova.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.
Captain R V Gove's Hatless.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Clairette.
Mr. T D Gove's Sassaby.
Mr A Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. N E Raymond's Solomon's Song.
Miss J I Guthrie's Another Delight.
Mr. Gemini's Beautiful Star and Diomedol.
Messrs. E D Pandole's and M Dhalla's Oratorio.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Mr. M Khairaz's Rejoice.
Mrs. R H Tucker's Perrier.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Magnolia.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy, Quick Image and Running Sea.
Mrs. F G Trevors' Hill Note.
Major D Vanrenen's Gleos.
Mr. P B Avasia's Belle of York.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Cryptogram.
Mrs. W. Evan's Cook General.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over.

THE BREEDER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Dry Sand.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Poetry.
Mr. J A Wadia's Cheer Up.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Vignette.
Mr Dattajirao S Mane's Malaya.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine.
Mr P B Avasia's Belle of York.
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Saloon.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-Water.
Mr. D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
Mr. K S Malkani's Tetford.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's The Knut.
Mr. A Hooseinbhai's Strephon.
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's Na'amat Allah.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Eastern Charm.
Mr. Sulleman Jamoor's Surra.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hilarity.
Mr. J A Wadia's Havana, Blanche Poppy Day, Elhadi and Laffy.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Aziza.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Sir Jamal.
Mr. Abdulla Salim's Madras.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Sallal Ahmar.
Mr. F Sorabji's Nibras.
Mr K H Irani's Kassab.
Mr E M Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Forat.
Mr. H C H Jusub's Gog II (late Wahshi).
Mr. K N Multani's Nahab.
Mr. Ismail Ebrahim's Jarrada.
Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose and Faddak.
Mrs. F G Travers' Lucky Day.
Mr. Eve's Goodbye.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Aild and Iraq Queen.
Mrs. W Evan's Faidan.
The Rani Saheb of Miraj, Jnr.'s Outlook.
Mr. K Ardeshir's Homer.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Amritsar.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr A Higgins' Faust.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Royal Crown and Royal Clair.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Young Bucknell.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Saggar Beg.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Howel and Sunshine.
Mr. K T Sampat's Safi al Muluk.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Dagastan.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Happy Dream and Little Joker.
Mr. Sorab Khan's Baji and Mint Master.
Mr. Syed Naji's Desert Prince.
Mr. Abood Mahomed's Arab King.
Mr. Rashi Swedani's Orphelia.
Mr. Mahomed Burgah's National.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr A R A Wahab's Masuda.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. A H Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar.
Mr. M M Talib's Samran.
Messrs. M M Talib and Hassan Haji Mahmood's Lizaz.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji's Taj Mahus.
Messrs. Vithaldas J Shah and H M Dharamsey's Raza Khan.
Mr. M B Wacha's Jamal Beg.
Mr. Melrose's Fair Play.
Mr. M B Wacha's Simon.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish.
Mr. Esmeir Nasser's Sinbad (late Lubyat Washash).
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' Ashroff.
Mr. Y R Sarsam's Advocate.
The Rani Saheb of Miraj Jnr.'s Talha.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Zohar.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. Abid H Doctor's Bill Agil.
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Tilarmoosh.
Mr. J A Wadia's Greenmoor.
Mr. H S Rustomji's Aladdin.
Mr Nelson's Sun Rose.
Messrs. Dattajirao S Mane and S. V Stokes' Al Mandoob.
Mr. Vithal Luxman's Flower Bed.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Mabrook.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Howel.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burro's Lookman.
Messrs. Sorab Khan and M A Khodabux's Isfan.
Mr. Abood Mahomed's Arab King.
Mr. F A Banaji's Ferdinand.
Mr. M Nusserwanji's Maneck.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Buick.
Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr. F Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. D D Chawan's Bushboos.
Mr. K Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen.
Mr. A R A Wahab's Mahoot.
Mr. A Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. A H Ahmedbhoy's Kanda.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.

A view of the guests doing justice to the refreshments lavishly supplied at the Parsi Gymkhana Golden Jubilee Celebration on Monday evening.

Lord Brabourne replies to the President of the Parsi Gymkhana's speech at the Jubilee Celebration on Monday.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Programme For Bombay City

Arrangements for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in Bombay city are now well advanced. Eleven Sub-Committees of the General Committee have been formed and all are busy in their respective spheres, which include the raising of funds as well as the celebrations in Jubilee Week itself.

As was pointed out by His Excellency the Governor in his appeal, funds are being collected for "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India," subscriptions to which will be spent on four charitable organisations, namely, the Countess of Dufferin Fund, the Indian Red Cross, the St. John's Ambulance Society and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. While subscriptions collected in the Provinces will be sent to the Central Fund, the greater part of them will be returned to the Provinces to be spent in the province by the four organisations which Their Majesties have desired should benefit.

In order systematically to obtain subscriptions from all sections of the community, a large number of groups have been formed which will collect subscriptions from the mill industry, the Share Bazaar, Cloth Markets, the Cotton Market, the Sugar Market, Silk merchants, Iron and Steel merchants, Banks, Gymkhanas and Clubs and other businesses and professions, while other Sub-Committees have been appointed especially to approach the different communities.

SPECIAL RACE MEETING

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have arranged a special Race Meeting for Wednesday, March the 13th, the entire net proceeds of which will be given to the Fund. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne will be present on this occasion. Residents of Bombay will be admitted to the Members' Lawn, if introduced by Members of the Western India Turf Club, for Rs. 10, which includes the charge for admission.

The organisation of entertainments to raise money for the Fund has been entrusted to the Ladies' Entertainments Committee, and the following functions and entertainments have been arranged:

On March 19th the Manager of the Capitol cinema is giving a benefit performance at 10 p.m., the whole of the proceeds to be donated to the Fund. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne have promised to be present, and a special film, details of which will be advertised later, will be presented.

On March 28th a Bridge and Mahjong Evening has been arranged to take place at Mount Petit, Peddar Road (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Mackenzie). Tables can be reserved at the Silver Jubilee Fund Office between 10-30 and 12 noon daily.

CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

On April 4th a concert is to be given at Government House, arranged by Mrs. Blackwell, at which a very fine programme will be presented.

On April 8th a Ladies' Bridge morning will take place at Petit Hall, by the courtesy of Lady Petit. Tables can be reserved on application to Mrs. Jeejeebhoy, Tardeo Castle, Tardeo.

In April the grand Flag Week will start and a scheme has been arranged by which the whole of Bombay will be covered. All those who are wise will buy the "Immunity Badge" which will cost Rs. 5 on the first day, as we are informed that "the sellers will have no mercy on those who have no emblem to show that they have contributed to the Fund."

GALA DINNER AT THE TAJ

On April 13th the Directors of the Taj Mahal Hotel are arranging a Gala dinner and cabaret in aid of the Fund, which His Excellency and Lady Brabourne will attend.

On May 11th a benefit Football Match will take place on the Cooperage, and the Naval Pageant will be given on several occasions in May, details of which will be given later.

Other items still under consideration are a Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, a Monster Motor Parade and a Lucky Bag.

Representatives of all clubs and gymkhanas in the city are invited to attend a meeting at the offices of the Silver Jubilee Fund at Queens Road on Monday, March 11, to consider the organisation of matches, tournaments and competitions.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians Beaten At Last

The fourth meeting between the Lusitanians and the B. B. and C. I. resulted in a clear victory for the Railway by two goals to nil.

From the initial bully, the Railwaymen attacked and for the major portion of the first half kept the play in the Lusitanian's area, due to the unusual reluctance shown by the Lusitanians' halves to meet the opposing forwards. This sudden setting in of an inferiority complex encouraged the Railway who should have scored more than once, but for the sound goalkeeping by Pinto. After lemon time, the Lusitanians improved to a great measure and the game developed into a midfield battle. The Lusitanians were greatly handicapped by the absence of their regular left-back —Dominic Fernandes—who has donned the colours of the Lusitanians for a number of years.

LEAN GIVES THE LEAD

The Railway forced a couple of penalty corners and from the second, Lean scored, giving his side the lead. The Lusitanians suffered a great setback when Almeida, who on the last occasion had saved his side with his spectacular goal, had to retire as a result of an injury sustained through a fall.

Thereafter, the Lusitanians could never go far the railwaymen having all their own way. Just before the final whistle, the railway scored their second goal. Pinto, in trying to save pressed the ball and the Umpire awarded a goal to the Railway. Corr was once more the dominant figure in the Railway defence.

THE RESULT.

The Lusitanians "A" 0
B. B. and C. I. Rly, 2 goals.

The Teams: The Lusitanians "A":—Leo Pinto, Carvalho and Peres: N. Fernandes, W. Fernandes, and J. C. Pinto O. D'Souza, Alvares, E. D'Souza, Almeida and Rozario.

B.B. and C. I.:—Leach, Gonsalves and Corr, Page, Sequeira and Heredia. Power, H. McHugh, D. Mc Hugh, Lean and Willis.

Umpires: Nagporewala and Ernst.

To-day's game: (Semi-final): KIRKEE "A" v. B.E.S.T. at 5-30 p.m.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT DRAW

The Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which is open to all schools who are members of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association has attracted eight entries. The following is the draw with the fixtures.

1. St. Sebastian H. School
2. Antonio da Silva H. School
   11-3-35 at 4-15 p.m.
3. Christ Church H. School
4. Don Bosco H. School
   11-3-35 at 5-30 p.m.

and

The winners of the above teams will play on 14-3-35

5. St. Xavier's High School
6. Anjuman Islam H. School
   12-3-35 at 4-15 p.m.
7. St. Mary's High School.
8. Antonio de Souza High School
   12-3-35 at 5-30 p.m.

and

The winners of the above teams will play on 15-3-35
The final match will be played on 17-3-35

Western India Tennis Tournament

JENNY SANDISON WINS WOMEN'S SINGLES

Puncec And Pallada Carry Off Doubles Championship

The stands at the Queen's Road were filled to overflowing on Tuesday when the finals in the Women's Singles and Men's Doubles and the Semi-finals in the Men's Singles were down for decision in the Western India Tennis Tournament.

As was expected, the trial of strength between Miss Jenny Sandison and Miss Leela Row, the respective top-rankers of Indian Tennis, turned out to be a classic struggle in which thrilling moments and exciting episodes abounded in a generous measure. While Jenny came with the confidence of her previous victories over Leela, the latter was encouraged and heartened by her recent victory over a famous player of the stamp of Miss Nancy Lyle. The former brought into play all the flash and brilliance she was capable of, and the latter responded with all her vigour and steadiness which made the contest at once attractive and exhilarating.

Their numerous rallies were as spectacular and entertaining as their drives were powerful and terrific. Their marvellous displays sent the crowd to paroxysms of joy and happiness The contest may be classed with perfect justification in the same category as some of the best fights seen in the Men's Singles this season.

LEELA FALLS AND BRUISES HER FINGERS

In the first set, Leela played at the top of her form and had Jenny well beaten time and again with her vigorous and well-directed drives which touched the corners on many an occasion. By her superlative manoeuvres and effective finishes she secured the lead of 5 games to 2 and 40 love, in her service.

It was at this juncture she met with an accidental fall just as she had done when fighting Miss Lyle. Unfortunately for her she got a couple of bad abrasions on her right hand fingers which made it very difficult for her to hold her racket firmly. This naturally upset her. Although she managed to collar the set with the loss of one more game, She could not rally round her strength in the second which Miss Sandison made no mistake in capturing at 6-2.

JENNY'S MASTERFUL DISPLAY.

The final set saw a tremendous struggle for supremacy between the two favourites. For the time being, Leela suppressed the pangs of her injury and marshalled all her forces to outbid her formidable rival. While she revelled in her Cross-Court and side-line drives which possessed immaculate length and speed, Jenny was skill and sagacity personified. Not only did she surpass her opponent in service and volleys, but she excelled in drop shots which discomfited Leela several times. To add to her difficulties Miss Row double-faulted at several critical moments to give away the games. Having raced together till the eigth game, Miss Sandison bagged the next two games on the set. Thus for the first time in her career she won the Western India Championship.

KRISHNASWAMY'S BRILLIANT SHOW.

In succession to the Women's Singles, the Men's Doubles Final between Pallada and Puncec, the Yugo-Slavian first pair, and Krishnaswamy and Kukuljevie, proved to be tremendously exhilarating, and thrilling. The visitors succeeded in gaining the verdict by the barest of margins in each set which comprised 14 and 20 games. As a combination they were superior to their opponents by virtue of their understanding, steadiness and team work. This the latter lacked as a team. Kukuljevie was exasperatingly erratic and threw away many an ace by wild hitting.

Krishnaswamy was seen at the height of his form. Always cool and collected, he volleyed and smashed with telling effect. Undoubtedly he was the best man on the court. But for his partner's whimsical propensities, the Indian might have easily run out winner.

KUKULJEVIE'S ERRORS.

The two K's opened their shoulders from the very commencement of the fight and notched the first three games in their favour. Losing the next game, they led at 4-1. But the P's knew well the vulnerable point in the opposite camp in their compatriot and attacked him mercilessly from all angles. So overwhelming were their thrusts that the mixed combination could not cope with them in any tangible degree. Though the games went into denses several times in each game. Puncec and Pallada scored the ultimate points. They captured the first set at the twelfth game losing only the ninth on the way.

AN EPIC STRUGGLE

In the second set, games were dogged by each pair almost with clock work regularity till the 16th game was called. Advantage was gained by each side in turn, the K's having the odds in their favour till the 16th. But neither of them could wrest the set from the other. While it was getting dark, Puncec and Pallada succeeded in booking the 19th and 20th game and the set. It was a great fight worth of the Final Match in which the Indian player though defeated covered himself with glory.

PALLADA'S TELLING SUPREMACY.

The Semi-Final match in the Men's Singles was of a colourless character. Pallada and Kukuljevie, both left-handers by the way, finished their fight according to scheduled time. In the first set, Kukuljevie won the second, sixth and eighth games. While in the second, he had the first and the third Pallada was far too steady for the wild Kukuljevie. There was therefore little to enthuse over in this match unlike the others of the evening. The only incident worthy of record was that the linesmen were asked by the officials to overlook foot-faults.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES: SEMI-FINAL
Pallada beat Kukuljevie 6-3, 6-2.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: FINAL.
Miss J. Sandison beat Miss Row 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.
MEN'S DOUBLES: FINAL.
Puncec and Pallada beat Krishnaswamy and Kukuljevie 7-6, 11-9.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4 p.m. Sharp

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: FINAL.
Miss L. Row and Mrs. Row vs. Miss J. Sandison and Miss D. Stebbing, followed by:
MEN'S SINGLES: FINAL
Puncec v. Pallada followed by
MIXED DOUBLES: FINAL.
Miss J. Sandison and A. M. D. Pitt v. Miss O. Stebbing and E. Brooke Edwards.

EXHIBITION MATCHES

India v. Yugo Slavia

It is officially announced that matches have been arranged between India and Yugo-Slavia to be played off on the Queen's Road Courts next Saturday and Sunday.

The following will represent India on Saturday:—
SINGLES.
E. V. Bobb and Sohan Lal.
DOUBLES.
J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswamy.

On Sunday

SINGLES.
E. V. Bobb and S. A. Azim
DOUBLES.
E. Brooke Edwards and N. Krishnaswamy.
India's Captain: L. Brooke Edwards.
Referee: E. Rose.
The Yugo-Slavians to meet the above on both days will be:—
SINGLES.
Puncec and Pallada.
DOUBLES.
Puncec and Kukuljevie.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 2, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 29, 1353
Parsi: Meher 1, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.
High Tide: 6-38, 18-50
Low Tide: 0-29, 12-54.

Indian Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting of patrons, Indian Sailors' Home, Masjid Bunder, siding road, 6-30 p.m

FRIDAY, March 8.

Mayor's Garden Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

DR. A. G. VIEGAS MEMORIAL

A meeting of the Dr. Viegas Memorial Fund Committee will be held in the Mayor's Room, Municipal Building, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MRS. HOW-MARTYN'S LECTURE

A public lecture will be given by Mrs. How-Martyn to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. before the Bombay Branch of the Association of Medical Women in India at the Cama Hospital.

TARIFF BOARD MEETING

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"From 10th to 23rd inst. Greeting Telegrams may be accepted on occasion idealadha for (1) Great Britain via Ire at four annas per word. (2) Canada New Foundland U. S. A. Ire and Iraq via Karachi at same rate as for dlts with minimum all cases ten words per telegram including indication xlt which should be inserted before address".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Eye versus Heart Doctrine" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

LATE RAJA BAHADUR SIR B. MOTILAL

As a mark of respect for the late Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal, at the Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has declared to-day (Wednesday) as a holiday. Consequently the offices of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and of its members will remain closed to-day.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "F" Ward will meet at Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus, on Thursday, the 7th inst at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LATE MR. S. ARIYAMA

The death took place of Mr. S. Ariyama (Manager of Messrs. Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha) who passed away on Monday night at his residence at Nippon Mansion, Mayo Road. The Office of the Company was closed on Tuesday and will remain closed to-day (Wednesday), but the Cash Department would remain open for urgent payments only. The Funeral Ceremony will take place at 5 p.m. at the Japanese Gymkhana, Queen's Road, to-day (Wednesday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

"EYE verses HEART DOCTRINE"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, March 6th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees! No Collections!

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A NEW STAR! Be the first to hail this great glorious screen beauty!
MADY Christians in A WICKED WOMAN
with Jean Parker Charles Bickford

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Russian Classical Ballet. Daily at 9-30 p.m. Extra Matinee and Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Jah Nisar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. (Hindustani records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Sylvia Athayde. (Piano Solos.) Uncle Dick. Stories. 5-0 p.m. R. A. Pandit. (Stories in Gujerati). With light Music. Accompanied by Dinkerrao Ammembal. Harmonium. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Recorded Ballad Songs by Bai Sunderabai, Gandharwa Tara of Poona and Bai Balabai Sankeshwari. 7-45 p.m. Recitations from Avesta. By Ervad Framroz A. Bode, B.A. 8-0 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. "Here and There". A Commentary of people and events. 9-30 p.m. Poetry Reading By Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M.—(Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 9-45 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. SB. from and 10-0 p.m. Thelma Fay—(Soprano.) 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-45 p.m. "Strictly Confidential." An intimate revue presented by William MacLurg. 9-30 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

SENIOR CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE

An Annual Social gathering of the Panjab Matriculation department of the Senior Cambridge Institute was held on the third inst. All the students of the institute together with the members of the staff were present on the occasions. The Principal explained in short as to how the Institute was growing popular day by day.

Kolaba Women's Protest

A public meeting of the citizens of Alibag was held on Friday last under the auspices of the Kolaba Women's Association, and a resolution was passed expressing disappointment at Government's refusal to appoint a Commission of non-official members to inquire into the legal disabilities of women and requesting Government to reconsider the matter.

GRAND
NEW PROGRAMME
To-night & Fri. 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW 6 & 9-30 P.M.

CLASSICAL RUSSIAN BALLET

35 ARTISTES 35

Of International Repute And A Corps de Ballet of Dazzling Beauties

Programme Includes

(1) VISIONS: Music by Tschaikowsky. Dance interpretation of a Fairy Tale of a Sleeping Beauty and her Royal Lover.
(2) CARNIVAL: Music by Schumann. Rich and Gorgeous Ballet of Joyous Revelry and Colourful Dances.
(3) Suite from COPPELIA. Music by Delibes.
(4) DIVERTISSEMENTS including several Snappy Dances.

Tickets:: Rs. 10, 8| 5|12, 3|6 & 2.
All seats can be booked in advance except Rs. 2.

THE EXCELSIOR
(Near Bori Bunder).

SECURITY BEFORE APPEAL

"Naikin's" Contention Against Rao Saheb

The Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the notice of motion in the appeal filed by Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji against the judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia who, some time ago, had decreed Rs. 100 per month as maintenance to Appibai a "Naikin" who was declared to be legally married to him.

The notice of motion was taken out by the respondent, Appibai, for an order that the appellant the Rao Saheb, should give security of Rs. 15,000 for the estimated costs of the suit and Rs. 2,000 more for the costs of the appeal.

RESPONDENTS' CONTENTION

As required by the High Court rules, the appellant had deposited Rs. 500 in court as security for the cost of the appeal. This security, the respondent contended, was insufficient for her costs of the appeal which would amount to about Rs. 2,000. She further stated that the costs of the suit would amount to about Rs. 15,000 which she feared, would not be recovered by her from the appellant who admittedly, resided outside British India and had no sufficient property within British India.

She further pointed out that the appellant had so far failed to pay her the amount of the maintenance. She, therefore, prayed that he should be directed to give securities of the above amount, before he could be allowed to proceed with the appeal.

JUDGE'S ORDER

Thir lordships directed the appellant to give the security asked for by the respondent to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary of the High Court within one week.

Mr. N.H. Bhagwati, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Lalji Goculdas instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. appeared for the respondent.

Fine For Contraband Meat

That the method adopted in the Municipal slaughter houses in dealing with carcasses should not be disclosed, as it formed a useful safeguard against smuggling, and that smuggling of unlicensed meat would become a common practice if it were revealed, was the plea on which Captain Flanders, Superintendent of the Municipal Markets, Bombay, sought the protection of the Evidence Act, while giving evidence before Mr. O. H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday in the case in which one F. M. Rodrigues was fined Rs. 15 for alleged importing of contraband meat into Bombay on Feb. 27.

F. M. Rodrigues had been coming from Kurla on February 27 in a motor lorry, from which it is stated, some contraband meat was seized by the police and he was arrested.

Captain Flanders in his evidence said that the accused neither had a license to import meat into Bombay nor was he an authorised servant of the licencee.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15.

Victoria Driver Committed To Sessions

Noor Mahomed Alijee, a victoria driver, who was arrested on December 25 last by the Navsari Police on a charge of murder was on Tuesday ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

It was alleged that the accused had murdered one Ali Mahomed Memonji on November 9 at Mount Road, Bombay. The accused was a partner with the deceased, but some time before November, he was it appears, sent out of partnership. Subsequently, the deceased made huge profits which was stated to have caused heartburning to the accused.

The magistrate held that a prima facie case had been made out, and committed him to sessions.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution, while Mr. A.S.R. Chari defended the accused.

Prachin Maharashtra

At a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Ketkar on Sunday night at the "Indiana Restaurant", Meadows Street, a large gathering of the local 'literati' was present. Dr. Ketkar, in a short speech, felt much joy in bringing to the notice of the public his book called "Prachin Maharashtra" and hoped that all would share the same joy with him

His friends and well-wishers congratulating the author in his achievement, said that the book by itself was a classic and wished that other volumes would be expedited with less difficulties and more support from the public.

MR. NAGINDAS G. MUNIM

Mr. Nagindas G. Munim, head clerk, Bombay Central Carriage Depot of the Loco and Carriage Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has just proceeded on leave prior to retirement from 19-2-35 after putting in a meritorious service extending over a period of 37 years. Born in the year 1880, Mr. Nagindas joined the Railway Loco Department as a fuel keeper at Ratlam Shed on May 15th 1897. He now retires as the Head Clerk of the Bombay Central Carriage Depot.

Mr. Nagindas has been rendering public service for the last ten years as the managing trustee of the Kanchangaveri Maternity Home and Dispensary.

BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

A New Indian Enterprise

The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company Limited has been established with the object, mentioned in the prospectus printed elsewhere in this issue for transacting fire, loss of profits by fire, riot etc., etc insurances.

With Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. as its Chairman, and an Indian Directorate consisting of prominent businessmen, the company has every prospect of achieving the best results. The Company has been fortunate in having acquired the services of Mr. M. M. Mundkur, as Manager of the company, who has had nearly 27 years of experience in Fire insurance both in the "Royal" and the "New India Assurance Co" the latter of which he served for the last 15 years as its Fire Superintendent.

It is expected that the company will have the public sympathy and support that any Indian Fire Insurance company deserves. As the prospectus says:—

"It is well-known that the total number of Indian Fire Insurance Companies is much less then is required for the needs of the country and as a result there is a very large amount of re-insurance business with non-Indian Companies."

I. S. P. C. Working Committee Meets

A special meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference was held at the office of the Conference on Sunday last when Mr. A. V. Patwardhan was voted to the Chair.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the meeting:—

In view of the fact that Sjt. Govindlal Pitty and Sjt. S. G. Vaze are unable to join the Patiala Inquiry Committee the Committee is now reconstructed as under:—

(1) N. V. Gadgil, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., (2) Mulraj Karsondas, Esq., President, Cutch People's Conference, (3) Amritlal D. Sheth, Esq., President, Rajputana States People's Conference, (4) Balvantrai G. Mehta, Esq., with powers to co-opt three more members.

The said Committee will elect its own chairman either for the entire committee work or for each sitting.

It is resolved that the Committee should start its work immediately.

CASE OF DOUBLE MURDER AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA Mar. 5.

Khan Bahadur Mehta, Magistrate, Poona, framed two charges on Monday last under section 302 I.P.C., against Sardar Narayansing, the Sikh, who is being tried for the alleged double murder of one Hasanabi and Rahimatkhan, mistress and servant, respectively of one Mr. Balkrishna Pundit, at No. 4 Rawiwar Peth on the 23rd of January.

Govind Ambedkar, a motor agent, suddenly collapsed and died at 4 p.m. yesterday in the Budhwar Chowk. It is feared he died of heart-failure.

SHOPS TO REPLACE URINAL

Corporation Adopts Pavri's Motion

The question of a public urinal and latrine near the Municipal School at Null Bazar again came for discussion on the resolution of Dr. Homi F. Pavri who had moved in December last to remove the nuisance, but no effect to that resolution was given by the municipal executive so far.

Dr. Pavri moved on Tuesday in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation,

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution and he be requested to submit proposals for removing the 'kutchra' shed and the public urinal and the latrine situated at the Null Bazar Municipal School from their present sites and of erecting shops on the lands thus made vacant so as to give no scope or chance to the public to commit nuisance there."

Dr. Pavri said if the kutchra depot is removed and some shops are built on the spot, it would bring some extra income to the municipality.

Dr. S.P. Mehta seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

FIRE INSURANCE PLAN

The Corporation threw out the proposition of Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar for a fire insurance company to be started by the municipality.

Mr. Chapsey moved

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that a Fire Insurance Company should be started by the Municipality for accepting fire insurance of properties in the City, and the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to formulate and submit for the approval of the Corporation a scheme for giving effect to the proposal together with such draft amendments of the Municipal Act as may be necessary in that behalf."

PROPOSAL CRITICISED

Mr. M. I. Rowji characterised the proposition as ridiculous and impracticable. He said fire insurance companies generally gave as far as 60 per cent commission off the premiums. He asked how much commission the Bombay Municipality would give? Then, in view of the present financial position, he asked, was it wise to launch on such undertakings?

The Municipal Commissioner also thought that the proposition was impracticable, and he did not think it worth while to waste the time of the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

The proposition was thrown out only four voting for it and a large majority against it.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

VIRULENCE OF SMALL-POX

59 Attacks And 28 Deaths In Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 9th week of 1935, i.e. the week ended 2nd March 1935, were as under:—

The total mortality 577 was 40 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 25.8 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 9th week of 1934 was 492 and death rate 22.0 The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 549 and death rate 24.0. Out of the total deaths, 144 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 59 attacks (including 1 imported case from Calicut) and 28 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 1.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 656 which compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1934 viz. 598 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934), viz. 534.

A Press Strike

In our Sunday edition of March 3, while giving account of strikes in local Presses, in the course of our report, it was mentioned that the strike in "Vividha Vritta" Press is continuing. We understand that the strike in question is in the Shri Laxminarayan Press, where the abovementioned paper is printed and published.

Narayan Jagannath School

NARAYAN JAGANNATH HIGH-SCHOOL (Karachi) MAGAZINE February 1935.

The authorities of the school deserve to be complemented upon starting this magazine and thus providing the students with a valuable literary training ground. This opening number contains a brief history of the High School. We wish success to the magazine.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Is Saccharin Injurious To Health?

Is saccharin injurious to health? This question has engaged the attention of the Government of Bombay and it is contemplated to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925 so as to prohibit saccharin as article of food. The Public Analyst to the Government of the United Provinces who investigated the matter is of opinion that saccharin is a powerful auxetic of coal tar which gives predisposition to the epithelioma known as pitch and sweep's cancer. The Public Analyst of the United Provinces has recommended to Government to amend the Municipal bye laws so as to require the manufacturers of sweet aerated waters to show on the labels of the bottles that it contained Saccharin. In Bombay the use of sweet aerated waters and sweets is so extensive that the public ought to be informed whether they contain saccharin or not. Even the Executive Health Officer of Bombay is of opinion that saccharin has no food value and is injurious to health. It is more necessary, therefore, that the public of Bombay should be safeguarded immediately by legislature from the consumption of such articles as are dangerous to health.

A Volunteer Corps

The Khaoja Shia Ismaashari Volunteer Corps is doing very useful work for the community according to its motto, "Service and Sacrifice." The report of the last year shows that the Volunteers Corps, apart from doing its normal work of assisting members of their community in emergencies, also maintains a gymkhana, free reading room and library and a department to help indigent students and poor members of the community. A number of books were given to the free reading room and library with a view to encourage reading at home among the members.

BOMBAY WOMEN GO AHEAD

Increases In Success At University Exominations

Nearly three times as many woman candidates as five years ago passed in the various examinations of the Bombay University last year.

Five years ago 587 women candidates were successful in the various examinations and last year the number was 1,306.

The increase in strength has been steady and is more marked in the arts section than in others. It was 587 in 1930, 896 in 1931, 933 in 1932, 1,096 in 1933 and 1,306 in 1934. The largest number has been in the Matriculation, 207, 486, 396, 486 and 625 being the figures in the corresponding years.

There has not been a single woman candidate either in the Engineering or the Commerce course. But the Medical course has been increasingly popular among women, 41 taking Medical degrees last year. During the five years there were two M.D.'s and one M.Sc. among women.

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT

Couple From Rohtak Ordered By C. P. M. To Be Sent Back In Police Custody

On producing a warrant from the District Magistrate of Rohtak Buxan Jethu and the woman Cheya alias Amirbi were arrested by Sub-Inspector Samant on being pointed out by Kalia, the father of the girl.

The police made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday to order the accused to be sent to Rohtak to stand their trial under Section 366 I.P.C. It was stated that the girl had since been converted to Islam and had married Buxan Jethu, although she was married to a Hindu cultivator in Rohtak.

Girl's Statement

The girl said she was 25 years of age and not 15 years as stated in the complaint. She also denied that Kalia, the complainant who was present in Court, was her father. She said her father died some years ago. She had come to Bombay of her own accord.

The Magistrate passed orders directing the accused to be sent to Rohtak through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as they were unable to furnish the bail of Rs. 700 ordered in the warrants.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

At the recent Poona Municipality Elections, Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan stood first with 3,026 votes. Mr. Seth Abdeally Moosaji (Bohri), of the Western India Theatres, Ltd., secured 2,554 votes and stood second in the list of the five successful candidates from the Mahomedan Ward (No. 11). There were in all seven candidates for 5 seats.

LADY NORTHCOTE ... HINDU ORPHANAGE

Lady Brabourne Distributes Prizes

The annual gathering and prize distribution ceremony of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage was held at the Orphanage premises on Tuesday evening. Lady Brabourne gave away the prizes.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in the course of a short speech welcomed Her Excellency.

Mr. Govindji Rutansy Mulji, the Secretary, in his report dealt with the different methods pursued by the orphanage to facilitate an allround development of the faculties of the inmates by giving them instruction in music, and religion.

The boys of the Orphanage entertained the gathering with music staging some scenes and physical feats.

In distributing prizes Lady Brabourne said that the importance of an institution like the orphanage could not be exaggerated, and extended her best wishes to the inmates of the Orphanage.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Seth Iswardas Laxmidas the function terminated.

SECOND WEEK
THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY by STORM
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered... never out-fought ...in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1935

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS

Much as one regrets the failure of the negotiations between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah for a communal settlement, the prospects of a settlement in the near future are far from discouraging. That is the impression created both by the reports of the negotiations, the atmosphere that surrounded them and the statement issued by the two leaders, and particularly the latest press interview given by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Rajen Babu himself, who is about the last man to encourage false hopes, says about the prospects of a settlement: "I have sensed the atmosphere and I feel there is a general desire on all sides to close this chapter of communal strife. The problems facing us are complicated partly on account of our inability to take a comprehensive view of our national position. I find that a sense of tiredness with this futile policy of intercommunal jealousy and distrust is growing and I am looking forward to the day when a right appreciation of the situation will dawn and any one trying to resist the current of genuine nationalism will simply be swept away." It is true that the prospect is being marked here and there by the propaganda for and against the Award. But despite all the noise made in this behalf, the propaganda is confined to but a few communalists and a growing number of persons are now convinced that the best safeguard for all communities is an agreed solution of the whole communal problem. It is this conviction that is the most hopeful feature of the present communal situation.

A Great Stride

Not much less important is the general tenor of the last negotiations. It is certainly significant that both Rajen Babu and Mr. Jinnah arrived at an agreement between themselves. That by itself is a great stride in the direction of a settlement, considering the influence which each exercises in his respective community. Moreover, if the Press reports are true about the basis of the last negotiations, they suggest another long stride. The reports say that as a basis of negotiations it was agreed that the distribution of representation fixed in the Award should be generally accepted for the time being but that the electorates are to be joint and not communal. The reports state further that the discussions on this basis continued for some time among various leaders, thereby indicating that the leaders did not object to the basis itself. If these reports are substantially accurate, the position is certainly hopeful. Some agreement, whatever it is, about the number of seats, and the general acceptance of joint electorates are important gains even if the agreement on these two points is made conditional, as we believe it is, on a settlement being effected on all points in dispute. The acceptance of joint electorates may be disconcerting to those who have all along been seeking to divide the country on communal lines, but that fact itself is a recommendation of such electorates. Moulvi Sir Mohammed Yakub, as if disconcerted at the growing popularity of joint electorate, says in a Press statement: "Separate electorates are not a negation of nationalism: they do not involve any question of principle. On the other hand they are merely a method of securing the representation of various communities in the legislatures of the country. If constituencies can be divided on geographical lines, they can also be divided into sectarian groups. If a man from Bombay or Madras can cast his vote on a question relating to the United Provinces or the Punjab, a Hindu or a Muslim elected by his own community can also vote on questions whether relating to the Hindus or the Muslims." If communal electorates were as good as geographical ones they would have functioned in various parts of the world as religious communities are to be found everywhere. But it is significant that such electorates are encouraged only in India. There can be no analogy between communal and territorial electorates. It is possible for a Bombay man to shift to Madras without doing violence to his conscience. But a Hindu cannot join a Muslim electorate or "vice versa" without changing his creed.

Forge Ahead

It has been reported that the negotiations finally broke down on a question of details about differential franchise. We wish there were no secrecy on this point and that Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah could issue a full and joint statement pointing out to what extent agreement, even if conditional, was reached and where a hitch arose. In the light of such a statement it should be possible for Nationalist leaders of all communities to educate public opinion even among communalists in favour of alternative proposals calculated to lead to a full settlement. For instance, if it is a fact that only the question of differential franchise stands in the way of a full settlement, we think it should be easy to educate almost every section of the public to accept such a franchise, if only as a lesser evil than the present position. In any case so much has been gained by the last negotiations that it is highly desirable to keep them up in some suitable way. Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachari suggests that the best procedure now is for "all important persons to forge proposals and put them through a national referendum of some kind." A clear idea of a referendum is necessary before the suggestion will appeal to many. But many will agree to the immediately practicable proposition that a few responsible leaders representing different communities should first effect a settlement among themselves and then make joint efforts to persuade the country as a whole to support it. Some irreconcilables there will always be even among leaders. They should be quietly ignored. They should certainly not be allowed to stand in the way of national progress.

The Armament Race

Britain has now formally joined the armament race. It was inevitable and expected. The present Government does not possess the courage of pacific professions. Its members have been talking in terms of increased armaments for a long time and then there was the ill-concealed, agitated and urgent campaign on behalf of "Imperial defence". The White Paper is the culmination of all this. The reasons urged are plausible enough but they constitute a tragic commentary on peace platitudes so glibly mouthed by Europe's statesmen. It also constitutes a more tragic commentary on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who urges pleas for preparedness, the very spirit of which he repudiated when Britain was actually in the midst of the greatest war in history. What is worse, because, it is a grave international tragedy, is that other Powers should regard with "sympathy" preparations for a future war. They are welcoming all round preparations which, whether defensively or otherwise, are intended only to destroy each other! Have they all really gone mad?

Sastri On Princes

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's championship of Indian States' subjects at a public meeting in Nagpur does him credit. And coming as it does immediately after the meeting of Princes in Bombay, the speech deserves the careful attention of Their Highnesses. Mr. Sastri is no irresponsible extremist. If any thing he is an ultra-cautious believer in a mild form of democracy. Yet even he invites Their Highnesses to consider their duty towards British India and towards their own subjects. Their Highnesses ought to realise that their future is linked with British India rather than with Britain. They ought also to realise, as Mr. Sastri suggests in his own characteristic way, that their ultimate interests do not lie in clinging to a "medieval principle" and in efforts to safeguard and strengthen personal autocracy but in surrendering sovereignty to those to whom it rightfully belongs.

RESETTLEMENT IN S. KANARA

Need For United Opposition By Peasants

(By K. VENUGOPAL RAO)

II

The agriculturist's life now became one long-drawn out agony; for agriculture had ceased to supply the bare necessities of life for the preservation of human life. Land lost its value as a source of income and it changed hands rapidly and freely according to the capacity of the man to pay the tax. Landownership fell into disrepute. Still labouring under the illusion that the promised Permanent Settlement would continue, superhuman efforts were made to bring more land under cultivation so as to make up in quantity what it lacked in quality. Stunning, however, was the blow which this child-like faith received when in the year of bad grace 1902, Re-settlement was sprung upon them and the tax was raised by 75 per cent! It was almost unbelievable in its ruthlessness.

Large numbers of holdings were abandoned and there was constant movement of pauperised villagers from place to place in search of relief.

Forest Menace.

The tax-paralysis, rendered chronic in 1831, became all the more acute now as other enervating disabilities were created gradually. The forests, which formerly served as an aid to agriculture, now lost their old utility, and became a regular menace to the peasant. More and more reservation of forests meant not only no grazing ground for the cattle but also destruction of crops and domestic animals by the wild animals. The area of land directly subsidiary to cultivation was severely restricted and every additional bit of land of that description was given to the agriculturist under conditions of taxed "Darkast". Rough hands were also laid on all new lands brought under cultivation thus robbing the poor peasant of the profit of his hard toil. This on top of a land-tax now raised to the breaking point, served nearly to smother the entire agricultural population under a thick marsh of misery.

Complete Disaster.

The assessment was now Rs. 4-7-4 per acre. This was brought about by a process of miscalculation and over-valuing of the corn-yielding land. An assessor of land-tax can, under the influence of the red-tape authority, see nine ears of corn when there is only one. The sense of security which a permanent settlement creates had been rudely shaken in 1902. But time is a great healer and 33 years is a very long period in the life of a ryot whose existence is but one dreary monotony. And a false sense of security might have stolen into his weary heart unknown to himself. But 1935 woke him up from this false illusion with the rudest shock he has yet had. A further enhancement of 12 per cent was announced. It threatens to wipe out 125,000 small ryots out of a total of 138,000 holdings that had managed to survive so long on borrowed supplies. With the collapse of the price of rice that accompanied the reactionary depression, even the richer landholders were seen to go under, not being able to meet the heavy interest charges. The poorer ryots never have more than one meal in two days. The present mass-breakdown of all of them under the death-blow of a re-settlement, will mean that eight times as many people will go unfed.

Kanara Peasants' Duty.

How ruinously unfair the assessment is can be easily gauged by the following figures: The 1902 assessment was double the Presidency average. The wet average for Kanara without water is Rs. 6-4 as against Rs. 6-7-9 with water for Tanjore district. In Kanara even the totally unproductive dry lands are taxed in a manner four times their capacity. The yield from the best wet land is 360 lbs. per acre as compared with 1,115 lbs. per acre in Tanjore.

The agriculturist of Kanara owes it to himself and his woebegone community to establish a lasting claim to prosperity rather than sacrifice himself to suit official convenience. The need of the hour is a United Peasantry and success will surely be his.

A LETTER FROM ITALY

Indian Exports Affected By Rome Decree

By D. B. DIVANJI.

MILAN, Feb. 23.
(By Air Mail.)

"I will not be coerced or intimidated" declared Ras Tafari, the Emperor of Abyssinia, when the news reached him of the mobilisation of Italian troops for Abyssinia. "With 6,000 years of independence behind us we would fight to last man, woman, and child, if Italy declared war" were the words uttered according to the "Daily Herald" by the Abyssinian Minister in Rome.

With these two bold declarations made by two responsible spokesmen of the Abyssinian people and the mobilisation of Italian troops, some of whom have already sailed from Naples for Abyssinia, the prospects of an early rapprochement between the Italian and Abyssinian Governments appear to be remote. Hopes are, however, expressed that the catastrophe that has been threatened in East Africa will be averted by the mediation of England, and the sobering influence that this mediation will exercise on both the countries.

The Rome Decree

While the stir caused by the news published about this Italo-Abyssinian tension had not yet subsided, a commotion was caused in the business circles of the city by the new decree that has been issued from Rome imposing restrictions upon imports entering into Italy from various countries. This decree was passed on the night of 18th inst. Briefly summarised the decree runs as follows:—

"By virtue of powers confirmed on him, the Minister of Finance, of Corporations and of Agriculture and Forestry has been authorised by to-day's decree to take steps to establish for such merchandise, which directly influence the adverse balance of trade, a regime of 'import permits,' intended, on the one hand, to contain within reasonable limits some importations not strictly necessary, and, on the other hand, to permit the Fascist Government to regulate through opportune agreements the principal supplies drawn from foreign countries with the aim of obtaining greater equilibrium in the exchange with each country, bringing about so far as possible compensatory measures by means of exportable products.

"The above measures constitute an integral part of the measures adopted by the regime for the defence of the currency, having as an essential aim the scrupulous observance of Italy's commercial obligations towards foreign countries.

"The regulation for the admission of imported goods will be defined by means of later measures based on the compensation agreements in force with certain States and for these agreements stipulated or to be stipulated for the importation of goods from foreign countries to be compensated by the export of 'national products.'

"With these measures the programme of the Fascist Government for reaching and maintaining the economic and financial balance becomes complete."

This decree came into immediate force, and is meant to restrict imports into Italy for the period 16-2-35 to 31-3-35 by establishing a regime of import permits and licences. As to why this short period has been chosen by the Fascist Government I shall try to explain presently according to my reading of the situation.

Indian Exports

In the meantime, I desire to point out that in so far as the Indian export trade with Italy is concerned, the articles of export that will be seriously affected are cotton, jute, and hides. For each of these commodities, quotas fixed for imports during the period 16-2-35 to 31-3-35 are 25 per cent, 25 per cent, and 35 per cent, respectively, of the imports for the corresponding period of the last year. Thus, if during the period 16-2-34 to 31-3-34, Italy imported say, 10,000 bales of Indian cotton, only 2,500 bales will be allowed to be imported during the period 16-2-35 to 31-3-35, if at all the spinners want our cotton.

Indian cotton is not alone in the list of import restrictions, but American Egyptian and other growths have also been treated likewise. I should mention here that next to Japan and China Italy is the largest buyer of our cotton; her imports of our cotton have averaged 270,000 bales per year during last five years.

The other two articles from India that will be seriously affected are jute and hides. It may be mentioned that although India is the cheapest market for hides in the world, the Fascist Government seems to have ignored this fact altogether.

Curios from India, such as ivory work, copper work, silks and the like, being articles of luxury are totally prohibited by the new decree to be imported into Italy.

Reading between the clauses of the decree, it appears to me that while the measures that have been taken by the Fascist Government have been taken ostensibly for the protection of the 'lira,' they also aim at serving as a warning to the world that Italy wants some

(Continued on page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME ATTITUDE

According to an Ahmedabad message, the Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail having given the necessary permission, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel interviewed Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan yesterday. We congratulate the authorities concerned on having taken, at last, a sensible view of jail regulation and allowed the Frontier Gandhi to meet his friend and colleague. This change of attitude is welcome. And we hope the Government of Bombay will also now try to deal promptly with the question of the Frontier Gandhi's transfer. As Mr. Patel says, the climate of Ahmedabad does not suit him. Considering its undoubted urgency the matter has already been kept pending for an inexcusably long time.

INTRIGUINGLY VAGUE.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's Press interview is somewhat intriguing and it is not clear what precisely he means. In the early part of the interview he rightly reminds the Congress Party in the Assembly that mere Parliamentary opposition, "however sullen or hostile," will not be interpreted as the rejection of the new constitution and that "it must do something more to interpret the attitude to which it has already committed itself. But almost in the same breath he sings the praise of compromise in politics and finally goes so far as to say: "Let the Moderates take a few paces in advance. We ask for one pace forward, we shall go several paces backward, so that we may all march together to our common destiny." As he appears to speak on behalf of Congress, he will have to be much more explicit before his view can be accepted by Congressmen. All want unity, but unity itself will be worth little if it requires the Congress to go several paces back upon its pledges.

FACE IT IN TIME.

The unemployed in Bombay duly celebrated the Unemployed Day on Monday, but their demonstrations utterly fail to indicate the depth of misery in their ranks. If many more workers did not attend the meetings and processions on the Day it is because they are too depressed by continued unemployment to indulge in demonstrations. But their passivity, unfortunately, may mislead the responsible authorities into the belief that the evil of unemployment in the City is not at all so grave as it is made out to be or is remedying itself somehow. The Government continue to disown any responsibility in the matter, and the Municipality is only dallying with the grave problem. We would much like these bodies to awake fully to their responsibilities a good time before uglier symptoms of the growing evil rouse them, willy-nilly, out of their unconcern.

SHEER WASTE.

We are afraid it is not possible to warm up with enthusiastic admiration to the hard work which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is reported to have been doing to assist the Labour Party in moving amendments to the India Bill Mr. Mehta knows very well that it is sheer waste of time and energy to formulate compromise amendments which will be defeated. And he also knows that so far as this country is concerned it regards the Bill is m bad to be capable of improvement through amendments in the details of it.

A PERPETUAL PARADOX.

But Mr. Mehta is nothing if not a perpetual paradox. He combines in himself so many inter-contradictory qualities and attitudes that nothing need come as a surprise from him. And he has not failed himself in England. We notice that he does not like Gandhijis' scheme of rural uplift for reasons of principles which it would be interesting to inquire, how far he himself proposes to carry out in actual practice. But we are rather agreeably surprised that in the next breath he supports Khaddar—a thing of "primitive times"—as "a good political weapon, because it makes you one with the poor"!

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

Mr. Dimtimkar's resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation recommending an improvement in the composition of the Schools Committee deserved more sympathetic consideration than it received. He was perfectly right in stating that the growing complexity of educational problems required that the Schools Committee should include a fair number of experienced educationists. His observations on the present composition of the Committee were not altogether unmerited. That, in particular, about many members' concern for communal and sectional interests needs to be seriously considered by all, not excluding the mover of the resolution himself. It will be some time, in the present circumstances, before the constitution of the Committee is altered. But the reform must come and will come. Meanwhile the members of the Corporation may show a better sense of responsibility in the selection of the members even under the present constitution. The election of four non-Councillor members gives them a good opportunity to select experienced educationists.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Cruel Mockery

To spend about Rs. 50 crores on Defence, which, as the Simon Commission put it, is an 'Imperial' question, and set apart a pittance of one crore for reviving industries in 700,000 villages which have been crying for food, is a cruel mockery. As Mr. H. P. Mody puts it aptly, the Indian budgets will continue to be a series of experiments with the individual heads of revenue and expenditure until the military expenditure is reduced drastically. Such reduction will not be possible until India becomes a completely self-governing country, and this is very, very remote indeed.—"Deccan Times."

Regrettable

History has repeated itself and Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah have failed to evolve an agreed solution of the communal problem. Once again communal extremists have prevailed and the voice of reason, prudence and patriotism has failed to avail against blind unreasoning prejudice and want of practical sense. We, of course, regret the failure although we are confident that, as time passes, communalists will be so increasingly isolated that they will be unable to prevent the assertion of the forces of amity and goodwill. It is a pity that the failure is due not so much to inability to bring about a substantial measure of agreement between the two distinguished negotiators but to the latter's inability to get others to agree with them.—"Searchlight."

Co-operate

As regards the proposal for rural uplift we feel that the money is not likely to be spent on right lines. We remember that an equally large amount was spent in Gujerat for flood relief through co-operation between Government and Congress agencies. That led to very happy results. We hope the Provincial Ministers would break through the system of red tape and summon all non official agencies to help them so that the fund may not be consumed by travelling charges and daily allowances of the "honorary" officials.—"Roy's Weekly."

"BOMBAY WOMEN GO AHEAD"
—Headline.

Is that supposed to be 'news'?

* * * *

"What must Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru do?" is the important question being discussed in certain quarters.

Our irrepressible junior colleague's contribution to the solution of the problem is that unless Jawaharlal is prepared to break through the prison bars and escape, he should serve out the remaining period of his sentence.

* * * *

"A moving appeal to the Princes to change their attitude towards the Federation scheme was made by Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri....."—News Item.

No good. Their Highnesses stand by "India" and the Empire like rocks.

* * * *

The news that His Excellency the Governor of C.P. stood up at a function while the "Vande Mataram" was being sung has, it is reported, greatly agitated Mr. R. D. Bell. He has written a secret letter about it to Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao. The latter, however, has sent a reassuring reply saying that so long as he—an ex-Congressman who once sang that song and even hoisted the National flag—was in charge of the Home Department he would see that the "Vande Mataram" was never again allowed or encouraged in semi-official functions. With this end in view he has issued a secret circular with peremptory instructions a la Bell to all officials in the Province—copy forwarded to H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan for information and future guidance.

The report, however, lacks confirmation.

* * * *

Our London correspondent refers to a report that on the occasion of the King's Jubilee Sir B N. Mitter will be given a peerage and translated to India as the Governor of a Province. Sir N. N Sircar succeeding him to the High Commissioner's 'gadi' in Aldwych.

The part relating to Sir B. N. Mitter may be more or less true. But that relating to his successor isn't for two reasons:—

(1) Sir B. N. Mitter can and must, in reason and justice, be succeeded by Sir Joseph Bhore alone unless, of course, it be Mr. H. P. Mody and

(2) It is well-known—a fact which even confrere Kanhaiyalal Vakil and Atiya Begum Sahiba will not deny—that Aldwych is the home of successful Farces not of farcical Melo-dramas.

* * * *

The censure motion of Mr. Gangoly was put to vote and lost 17 voting for and 43 against—Bombay Council proceedings.

Don't ask us what happened to the rest of the Hon'ble Members.

* * * *

In reply to a question whether Government were aware that the Secretary of a certain co-operative society had run away after making a defalcation of Rs. 6,000. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replied in the affirmative—Ibid.

We do hope the police do not regard this as a clue.

* * * *

A Deccan College Dinner is to be held on Saturday next and all past students and professors can join it on subscribing Rs. 6|-.

The amount, of course, is very modest. But if subscription is not Rs. 12|- as it should have been, it mustn't be regarded as a poor compliment to the worth of the occasion. The only reason for this strigent economy is the world-wide economic depression.

* * * *

Before he went away on his annual holiday the manager of the zoo left instructions that he should be advised by post every morning as to how things were proceeding during his absence.

On the second morning he received an express letter. He hastily opened it, and read:

"Everything O. K. except that chimpanzee seems to be pining for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"

Rebels Still Active Throughout Greece

President Appeals To Them To Submit And Avert Danger To Regime

REBELS HEMMED IN IN THREE DISTS.?

ATHENS, March 4.

The President has appealed to the rebels to submit to law and avert the terrible catastrophe threatening the country. He asserts that the regime is not endangered.

The Governor-General and ex-Governor-General of Crete are reported to have been killed while organising resistance to the rebels.

The Government claim to have hemmed in the rebels in Seres, Drama and Macedonia. They are continuing to arrest Venezelists throughout the country.

The newspaper Typos reports that 25 of the crew of the Averoff were shot and thrown overboard for refusing to continue the rebellion. The paper also states that a rebel warship was seen ablaze between Milos and Crete.—Reuter.

M. Venezelos, Ex-Premier of Greece.

Britain's Defence Policy Welcomed

France And America Adopt Measures In Advance

Increase Justified By Present European Situation

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 4.

Sympathetic echoes have been evoked in France and the United States to the Premier's White Paper on the defence question. Reuter's Paris correspondent says the publication of the White Paper is regarded in authoritative quarters as doubly significant during the present juncture, firstly, in view of Sir John Simon's forthcoming visit to Berlin, and secondly, because it practically coincides with corresponding measures in France, for it is generally agreed that M. Flandin will reintroduce two years' military service.

According to Reuter's Washington correspondent, sympathetic interest has been aroused on the part of the administration since the United States' military and naval budgets have been similarly increased with Congress sanction.

While official comment on Britain's move was not forthcoming, it was apparent that official quarters consider the increase justified by the present situation in Europe.

GERMANY INDIFFERENT

BERLIN, March 4.

Official quarters reserve opinion. The White Paper is not mentioned in the press.—Reuter.

ITALY SILENT

ROME, March 4.

Reuter has been informed by Government spokesman that the Italian Government was not prepared to make any statement in the British White Paper on the defence.—Reuter.

LABOUR IS SURE TO MOVE VOTE OF CENSURE

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Government's statement on defence was given a mixed reception in the press. It is strongly supported in the Conservative newspapers and condemned by Labour.

"The News Chronicle" says it is almost certain that the Labour Party would decide to move a vote of censure on the Government for its new policy of re-armament.—Reuter's Special Service.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL STOCKLEY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 5.

The death have occurred of:

Brigadier General Roderick Stockley (Served in N. W Frontier Expedition, 1897-98, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, Assistant Military Secretary during H. M. the King's Tour in India.)

Sir Stephen Montagu Burrows. (Ceylon Civil Service, Director of Education, Government Agent, North Western Province) Major N. A. Knox. (The Surrey fast bowler).

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 4.

It is learnt that an agreement has been reached between Italy and Abyssinia regarding the delimitation of the proposed neutral zone. The way is now clear for the continuation of the discussions with a view to the settlement of the main dispute.—Reuter.

CHINA'S SILVER PROBLEM

Mr. Sze Keeps Close Touch With American States Department

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Chinese Minister Mr. Sze conferred with Mr. Phillips. Both declined to comment. Mr. Phillips afterwards said Mr. Sze had been keeping close touch with the States Department concerning the American silver purchasing policy, but there had been no recent developments.

Observers believe that possibilities of solving China's troubles have been sympathetically considered, but do not foresee immediate prospect of a joint loan agreement. Z

GERMANY PLEADS FOR MORATORIUM

Dr. Schacht Wants Creditors To Keep Germany Alive

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, March 4.

An Appeal for an immediate several years' moratorium on all Germany's foreign debts was made by the Minister of Economics Dr. Schacht in a speech at the Leipzig Trade Fair. He said if the debt service was postponed for some years, it could thereafter be resumed at a more moderate rate of interest.

He warned creditors that unless they co-operated in keeping Germany alive they might eventually be informed "Your bill holds good but the debtor is dead."

Dr. Schacht attributed Germany's troubles to trade restrictions, currency depreciation by foreign countries, clearing arrangements between other countries which practically eliminated Germany's transit trade and her lack of colonies.

He said it was becoming increasingly evident that the possession of the colonies to supply raw materials was indispensable for an industrial country.

FUTURE OF BERAR

Sircar Says Question Has Been Settled By Viceroy At Hyderabad Banquet

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The Assembly met to-day after four days' recess.

Mr. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, was sworn in as a member.

Mr. M. S. Aney, the leader of the Nationalist Party, put a series of questions relating to the future of Berar.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying said that the assurance was given by the Government that no change of status of Berar would be effected without consulting Berar and that the question had been settled by the Viceroy's banquet speech at Hyderabad on November 29, 1933.

The Government of India had not submitted to His Majesty's Government any alternative arrangements for the future administration of Berar, because no such proposals were necessary in view of the provisional understanding arrived at with the Nizam's Government, which it was hoped to embody in a formal agreement after the constitution act was passed. If the agreement did not come into effect or, if after coming into effect, it subsequently ceased to have effect, then alternative arrangements for the administration of Berar would have to be the subject of further negotiations with Hyderabad and for that reason no provision relating to such alternative arrangements could be made in the Government of India Bill.

The Government of India had forwarded to His Majesty's Government the representations made by the Berar All-Parties Committee and other public bodies, which urged the need of constituting Berar into a separate Governor's province. The Government did not propose to take any further action on those representations.—

INDO-TURKISH TRADE CONVENTION

Sir Joseph Bhore, answering Mr Satyamurthi regarding the recent deunuciation by Turkey of the Trade Convention with India of 1930, said, that for some time past Turkey had embarked upon a policy of balancing overseas trade exchanges and had adopted for this purpose regulation to restrict imports into Turkey and to control her foreign exchange. It was presumed that this denunciation had been made in order to facilitate that policy. The question of what action Government of India should take engaging their attention.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Have the Government of India addressed the Turkish Government of India addressed the Turkish Government the Turkish Government to find out the reasons for this deunuciation?

Sir Joseph Bhore: We have made representation to His Majesty's Government.

"INAUDIBLE ANSWERS"

Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer had certain questions relating to the Eastern Bengal Railway and before putting them, he suggested to the Government through the President that in view of the fact that the answers of the Government members were inaudible, it would be better if they were printed and circulated to members before the supplementaries were put, as was the practice in the local councils. The President informed him that the matter was under consideration.—A. P.

Save India From Strangle-Hold Of Military Budget

(Continued From Page 1).

changed conditions. He wanted protection against industries in Indian States dumping goods in British India.

Mr. Mody pleaded for the cinema industry for which there was a great future. He warned the House that if the salt import duty was abolished, they would be inflicting great injury to industry developed in Aden with Indian capital. He said that the export of gold was stinking in the nostrils of every Indian. He expressed the fear that the sum of one-crore granted for rural uplift might be frittered away in showy undertakings.

Concluding, he said that the limit of taxation had been reached and the spectre of middle class unemployment might devour them all.

SAVE INDIA FROM STRANGLE-HOLD.

He added. "Sir James Grigg is a realist. What sort of economic future does he envisage for the country if his balance sheet is to be over-weighted by one single item, namely, the army expenditure and if industrial development is not to be vigorously pursued, if agricultural indebtedness is to continue? Let him adopt a vigorous policy of industrial development and save India from the strangle-hold of the military budget."

STOP EXPORT OF GOLD.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said that it was refreshing to see that after many years there was no proposal for additional taxation. The Finance Member had tried the impossible task of pleasing everyone, namely the agriculturist, the industrial class, the middle and the poorer classes and the services and he had satisfied only the services. Sir Ghulam thought that it was inopportune at this time to restore the pay cut. He urged raising the level of taxation to Rs. 2,000 and the stoppage of the export of gold.

HOW SURPLUS WAS ACHIEVED.

Examining the budget critically, Sir Ghulam Hussein said that the surplus had been achieved by postponing the payment of liabilities and securing a moratorium from England of 58 lakhs. Then again the redemption fund provision was only three crores whereas it should have been six to seven crores. Thus if all these provisions had been made there would have been a deficit budget.

The speaker drew attention of the House to Sir James Grigg's statement that the opium revenue would cease next year; that sugar imports would ultimately record a shrinkage of two crores. Since 1929, budgetary equilibrium had been obtained only by additional taxation.

Dr. Khare: You did the same in Bombay.

BR. GOVT. SHOULD CONTRIBUTE

Sir Ghulam: Yes: I take my share of the credit and the discredit. The speaker said that the resources of the local bodies were depleted, the majority of the provincial Governments had deficits and the income of the Central Government was shrinking while expenditure was steadily increasing and the people were unable to bear any extra taxation. This picture, he said, showed that the Finance Member must courageously undertake rigid economy and retrenchment. As regards the army, he said that if the Indian views were not to prevail then the British Government should contribute to India's military expenditure.

SIR LESLIE PLEADS FOR BENGAL.

Sir Leslie Hudson, Leader of the European Group, while congratulating Sir James Grigg on his budget which was reminiscent of Lord Snowden's, referred to the financial position of Bengal and said that Bengal could not expect to return to solvency unless it received the whole or a larger percentage of the jute export duty. Financial instability was one of the most potent causes of political unrest in that province.

Referring to the disposal of the non-recurrent surplus, Sir Leslie Hudson remarked that this balance resulted from emergency taxation. The proper course would have been to restore half the salary cut and remove the surcharges by half. If the emergency still persisted, where was the justification for the restoration of the whole cut?

As regards the removal of the export duty on skins, he said: "We shall deal with this matter when the Finance Bill is before us as it is possible our constituents may have divergent views."

The speaker had not concluded, when the House was adjourned for lunch.

DUTY ON SALT.

After lunch Sir Leslie Hudson continuing his speech referred to the additional import duty on sait and said commercial opinion in Bengal wanted its abolition in the interests of consumers of salt, while in Bombay commercial opinion held the opposite view. Speaking generally Sir Leslie Hudson said the question of India's overseas trade required adaptation in its organisation.

WANTED MORE FREE TARIFF.

Regarding Sir James Grigg's remarks that the present revenue tariff was too high and complicated, Sir Leslie Hudson asked him to state what steps he proposed to deal with the position. Last year an enquiry was promised into the incidence and classification of Government tariff. He acknowledged that something was done in regard to classification. What about the incidence of revenue tariff? There was a crying need for wholesale revision. For an agricultural country like India the free list should be as comprehensive as possible, especially in regard to articles necessary for agriculture. Where a revenue tariff was required it should be at a uniform rate applicable to as many items as possible, thus making for uniformity. There was also need for enquiry into the administration and incidence of income-tax.

CHETTY CHALLENGES GRIGG.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty emphasised that Sir James Grigg's first budget suffered from some malady of all previous budgets, that is, over-estimating the expenditure and underestimating the revenue. No wonder there was only a halting reduction in the surcharge and the minimum taxable limit stood at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Chetty criticised the military expenditure and proceeding referred to the export of gold. In this connection he objected to the remarks of Sir James Grigg that it was an exportable surplus commodity and challenged Sir James Grigg to make that statement in the House of Commons and retain his seat.

Sir James Grigg said he was ready.

QUOTES SIR LESLIE.

Mr. Chetty maintained it was distress gold and quoted the views of Sir Leslie Hudson expressed two years ago in support of his contention. He asked Sir James Grigg to compare the holding of gold 'per capita' in India with similar holding of other countries to judge himself. He also objected to the reduction of revenue duties at any time as it might have the effect of jeopardising the position of Indian industries.

DEVOID OF IMAGINATION

Dr. Banerjee referred to the Finance Member as a favourite of fortune, appearing on the scene when the situation had taken a turn for the better. Dealing with the claims of Bengal for financial justice, the speaker urged that if the budget figures showed an improvement in the course of the year the entire proceeds of the jute duty or at least a higher proportion than had been proposed should be made over to enable Bengal to balance her budget and develop beneficial services. Referring to the taxation proposals, he felt that the surcharge on super-tax ought to have waited for a more favourable opportunity and persons earning below 2,000 deserved sympathy. As regards salt duty, he remarked that the Bengal Government had not afforded encouragement to promoters of salt manufacture, but had utilised its share of the duty for other purposes. He urged that no final step should be taken in this matter without full investigation. Taken as a whole, the Finance Member's proposals tended more to benefit the rich than the poor. He held that Finance Members were devoid of imagination and lived from hand to mouth and reminded Sir James Grigg of the saying of a great authority that "Finance is not arithmetic; it is great policy".

ASSAM'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry thanked the Finance Member for the little mercy to Assam through the proposed road development grant. He reminded the House that Assam with a revenue of two crores had a deficit of 60 lakhs and was living on continuous borrowing from the Central Government. His province had no university, no high court, no medical college, no industrial or agricultural college and was backward in every other respect. The solution of her pressing problem was not the grant of subvention which would be subject to the vote of the Central Legislature, but Assam should collect revenues from oil and petrol which were at present taken away by the Central Government. In fact Assam paid 70 per cent. of its revenues to the Central Government against half that was paid by the Punjab.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BURMANS.

Mr. U. Ba Si welcomed the proposal of abolition of export duty on raw skins and urged the abolition of export duty on rice or at least refund of half the export duty to Burma so that the land mortgage scheme could be put into operation. He wanted additional salt duty to be abolished and financial help to co-operative organisations in Burma. The speaker urged Burmanisation of defence services and asked why no Burman unit was raised and Burmans were not recruited to Navy and Air Force. He pleaded for the Buddhist minority in India and urged safeguards for them like those given to other communities in India. Finally he pleaded for the development of postal and telegraph facilities and urged amnesty to the Burma rebellion prisoners on the occasion of the King's Silver Jubilee.

DULL, DREARY AND INSULTING

Mr. Satyanarayan Singh said the budget was dull, dreary, disappointing and insulting. The surplus gathered by high taxation was being utilised partly for the sinister object of counteracting the programme of the Congress in villages. He suggested the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to see that the crore was spent in the right direction. Loans to sufferers in the earthquake were merely a drop in the ocean and rural areas were almost forgotten in the distribution. What was the need of spending a large sum on aviation when more important nation-building departments were starving?

GANDHIJI SHOULD POOL FUNDS WITH GOVT

Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan thanked the Finance Member for the proposed relief to the rural population and suggested amidst the laughter of the Congress Members and the applause of others that Gandhiji should place at the disposal of the Government all the funds which he proposed to spend for village uplift work. This was not the first time that the Government were launching on a programme of helping rural people. He testified to the important work which the Punjab and N. W. F. P. Governments had been doing in the villages during the last twenty years. The budget, he said, was well-balanced, very good and well-planned.

HARDSHIP IN BIHAR.

Mr. Shafi Daudi wished that the Finance Member had reduced the taxation on the everyday necessities of the poor, such as, sugar, kerosene and post-cards. He complained that undue hardship was caused to the people by Government officers in Tirhut Division in his Province which had suffered most from the earthquake, in the collection of income-tax.

Sir James Grigg intervening promised investigation of authentic cases.

RELIEF METHOD LEADS TO RANCOUR

Mr. Shafi Daudi said Sir George Schuster was more generous in his treatment towards earthquake-stricken people in granting 3 1/2 crores, but the way that amount was spent had left in the mind of the people not satisfaction as he had desired, but rancour. So far as loans were concerned thousands of deserving people's requests were turned down.

GOVT.'S QUACK REMEDY.

Bhai Parmanand expressed the opinion that the Government's allocation of one crore for rural uplift was a quack remedy. He did not believe in the principle of taxing people heavily on the one hand and on the other giving a crore as charity. If Government really wished to help poor people, the proper remedy was for Government to introduce and encourage small industries, in which people could usefully find employment. In this connection he pointed out that the Japanese Government granted bounties to industries and helped the unemployed.

The speaker proceeded to criticise Congress members who professed to work for self-government and Independence for India, but never acted according to their own principles or convictions. For example they neither accepted nor rejected the Communal Award.

Several Members questioned the relevancy.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi:—How is the attitude of the Congress on the Communal Award relevant?

The Deputy President, who was in the Chair, asked the member to speak on the budget.

HABITUAL OFFENDER.

Bhai Parmanand:—I have been a member of the Assembly for four years and every year I have been speaking on the Communal Award (Laughter).

Mr. Venkatarama Iyer, official member from Madras, thanked the Finance Member for restoring the salary cut and carrying out a pledge which was endorsed by the House (Voices: No).

CHAMPION OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Iyer retorted that the House did not protest and must be taken to have acquisced in it. He also thanked the J.P.C. for provisions made for security of tenure of the services and immunity from political preference. As regards rice imports from Burma and Siam, the speaker said that contradictory opinions were held in Madras and he hoped that caution would be exercised with regard to the levying of duty and the amount of it. He pleaded for the continuance of the existing method of revenue settlement. He felt that under existing conditions the Provincial Autonomy plan was the utmost that could be got. When they proved their capacity, they could have a larger measure of Reform.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER

Madame Halide Edib Hanum To Be Guest Of Honour

Madame Halide Edib Hanum will be the guest of honour at an Inter-Communal Dinner which will take place at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace on Tuesday the 12th instant at 7-30 p.m., under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.

The above two organisations hold inter-communal dinner annually and on the last occasion, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

The present occasion is unique in that for the first time in the city, a Turkish woman patriot and leader like Madame Edib would grace the occasion with her presence. It is an honour done to the citizens of Bombay in general and the youth of the city in particular.

The dinner is vegetarian and the fee charged is Rs. 2.

Dinner cards will be available at the Blavatsky Lodge.

ADVENTURES IN A CANOE

A meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, (Wednesday) at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, when Herr Oscar Speck, will relate his adventures of the voyage from Hamburg to Bombay in his little canoe. Commander R. C. G. McClement, Nautical Surveyor to Government of India, has kindly consented to preside The meeting is open to the public.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE KEEPS OFF

LONDON, March 5.

The India Defence League has officially announced that it will not participate in the Norwood bye-election.—Reuter's Special.

ENROLMENTS PROCEEDING FOR 1936 EXAMINATIONS

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Bombay Government's Land Revenue Policy

HOW NATIONALIST MEMBERS BETRAYED THE AGRICULTURISTS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial in this morning's issue under the heading 'An Inequitable Policy' discussing the Legislative Council debate on the land revenue policy of Government, and your note on the Hon. the President's ruling under the 'Tete-a-Tete' column, I beg to request you to kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige:—

The Government of Bombay have ignored with indifference, the miserable condition and wretchedness of the tillers of soil all over the Presidency, including Sind. The intensity of feelings agitating minds of people was given expression to by the popular representatives in the Council by giving notices of as many as 41 motions against the demand for grant under 5. Land revenue. In order to impress this fact of desperate position of the ryot in an effective and unmistakable manner upon the Government, all the movers from all the parties of the House agreed to withdraw their notices and concentrate only on the one rupee censure motion against the revenue policy. This was a clear proof and demonstration of the unanimity amongst the non-official elected and nominated members on the question of censuring Government.

That the notice of this motion was given by Mr G S Gangoli (Kanara), Dr M K Dixit (Surat), Mr R G Soman (Satara), Mr M M Karbhari (Thana), Khan Bahadur M A Khuhro (Larkana) and Mr R R Bakhale (nominated) was an illustration of the fully representative and collective attempt on the part of non-official members to bring home to Government discontent of the people about the unconscionable and intolerably high pitch of land revenue in the four divisions of the Presidency.

If the motion had been put to the vote on Saturday, I am sure, it would have been carried by a thumping majority. The Government had fully realized the situation and exploited every avenue to win over non-officials and their whips took full advantage of the Sunday intervening. The defection of R B Kale and his party of so-called independent Nationalists, was very regrettable on such an important issue. R B Kale was first to support the censure motion on Saturday but speeches of R. B. Chitale and Mr. Kamat on Monday were very disappointing and showed the successful effect of Government whipping and pointed out which way the wind was blowing. Mr B S Kamat's statement that the value of agriculture prdouce was Rs. 150 crores, while Government took only Rs. 4 crores out of that huge income was pointless, besides being mischievous. Inspite of the Hon. the President's clear explanation that censure would apply to Government as a whole and was not a vote of non-confidence alone in the Hon. K. B. Cooper, the Revenue Member and further exposition of the constitutional position by Sayed Miranshah (Hyderabad) those independent gentlemen hugged the illusion. It is not possible to deny that this explanation by the Hon. the President and opinions of Mr. Kamat and R. B. Chitale, in their consequences, influenced the members by shocking them at their own temerity when they caught the implications of the word censure.

The result of all this Government whipping, insinuations against Sind members and explanations and implications of the word 'censure' was most unfortunate because as many as 40 members remained neutral when the division bell rang. The 17 who voted for censure motion included 12 Sind members, 4 Gujerat members and Mr. Gangoli, the mover. I am happy that Mr. Gangoli did reject the advice of those who were 'neutrals' on such an important issue and insisted on the poll being taken, because it has proved once for all who are real friends of tillers of soil and that all those who deliver tall sermons on the happless conditions of the peasantry for effect on galleries are not their true friends. They have no courage to go to lobby against Government on important issues of 'censure motions.' The Bombay Council as a whole has proved once more that it does not represent the people.

I may take this opportunity to explain to your readers the enormity of injury done and misery caused in Sind by pitching the assessment figure in the new settlement of 1932 in the Barrage area too high. The Hon. Mr R D Bell, the Government Member, stated that the Government was taking only 40 per cent of the net share of the cultivators' income. This is not true. If a reference is made to Revision Survey Settlement No. Dcl—New Series), page 1, it will be observed that commodity prices assumed for settlement were Rs. 3/4 and Rs 4/8 for Juar and wheat respectively, while actually they were Rs. 2/2 and Rs 3/ in January 1932. This is from the Government record and they have now fallen to Rs. 1/8 and Rs 2 in 1934-35. I ask! Is this fair settlement? The Government actually sanctioned settlement rates in 1932 which were 33 per cent higher than the actual recorded facts warranted. Is it not unconscionable? Is this burden tolerable or bearable?

The other point that was made much of by the Government was that the Lloyd Barrage has given the people of Sind assured water supply and provided security against deficient one. But I ask: Is it only in Sind or do the same conditions prevail in the Punjab, where 10 main canals provide water for perennial irrigation with better security and assurance for one and quarter lac acres of annual cultivation? And let us see how the Punjab Government treats the agriculturists there. The Punjab Government appreciating the hapless condition of zamindars due to slump in prices and recognizing that they are not likely to rise in the near future came out with handsome proposals for relief by granting Rs. 35 lacs remission in water rates for the year 1933-34 and actually sanctioned the same for three years in advance upto 1936-37. That was last year. Further they investigated the incidence of land taxation and have now announced in a resolution issued in February 1935 a radical change in their land revenue policy by making demand based on crop prices. Th's has permanently solved the problem of adjusting rates of land revenue to the fluctuating income of the zamindar. The Punjab Government is charging 25 per cent of the net assets of the cultivator as against admittedly 40 per cent of Bombay Government which are actually 80 per cent. The Punjab Government has fixed the assessment for 40 years and it is calculated that if present unfortunate prices continue, the zamindars of one District Layallpur alone would get a benefit of Rs. 25 lacs a year since 1932-33.

This is the treatment meted out to the Punjabis who are situated on the perennial canals of the same security type of the Sukkur Barrage.

But the Government of Bombay are adamant in not affording any relief much less making an inquiry into the high pitch of the new settlements of 1932. The extent to which this attitude of our Government has driven the agriculturists in Sind into desperation can be gauged from one conspicuous incident of the debate. Sirdar Bahadur Khan Bahadur Jam Jan Muhammad Khan, who has never voted against Government all these years of reformed Councils and who never made any speech so far, was compelled to support the 'Census Motion' against Government by making his maiden speech. This one example should be a sufficient warning to Government that even the most stable and friendly elements of Sind Mofussil are being driven to hostility by their refusal to redress the grievances of the peasantry and failure to ameliorate their wretched condition.—Yours, etc.

M. H. GAZDAR M.L.C.

Council Hall
Bombay March, 5.

Schools Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report appearing today that in the Corporation meeting held on Monday Mr. Dimtimkar's motion for laying down educational qualifications for membership of the Schools Committee dropped for want of a seconder, needs explanation if the ratepayers are not to put down their representatives as an unsophisticated lot suffering from a dread of qualified men. I was a keen spectator in the public gallery and can say that the report tamely follows the Mayoral edict in the matter. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Gordhandas Morarji but the Mayor in a hurry repeated the 'formulae' "who seconds it?" and "it drops" almost in one breath. I do not know whether the Mayor wanted the seconder to be half on his legs as soon as he felt that the mover was about to reach his peroration and that the Mayor might at any moment be himself on his legs with his "who seconds it?". It was certainly not a case of beggars making a scramble for crumbs from a bounteous table, in which he who stretched out his hand before the generous man held forth his own would have the better of the rest. There must be some dignity at least in respectable members the Mayor is one from amongst them— getting on their legs.

In this particular case, hardly had the Mayor uttered the words "it drops" when the seconder already on his legs seconded the motion. But the Mayoral edict, however wrong, was too sacrosanct to be changed! It was incredible that there would be no seconder when during the discussion on the same day on another proposition just preceding the one in question many members had complained of the state of things which the motion aimed at remedying.

If the Mayor would be above criticism, he should introduce the healthy practice of counting ten fairly aloud before he declares a motion dropped. It would hardly take two seconds. This would secure uniformity and neither a physical eye toward the clock nor a mental eye towards a dinner or other function nor any other thing would mar the uniformity of practice.—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM Z. UNDRE, B.A., LL.B.

Memnee Building,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
March 5, 1935.

M.L.Cs. ASSAIL EXCISE POLICY

(Continued from page 16.)

been stated possibly due to misunderstanding of the thing. Sugar, as suggested by Dr. D'Souza was oxidised in the stomach and converted into alcohol, but that does not justify the statement that alcohol was good for the body. Scientifically speaking glycerine also contained alcohol, but no one could get drink glycerine nor could a lady use whisky as toilet in place of glycerine.

Continuing Dr. Gilder wanted to know from the Government why the policy of rationing had been given up. He gave quotations to show that in some districts the rationing had increased. The rationing had been fixed during the time when the prices were highest and were being followed even now. The real reason, according to the speaker, why rationing had been given up by the Government was because they were having their eye on the revenue.

Mr. Mehta (Panch Mahals) supporting the motion for cut said that every conveniences was given to the people to drink toddy. The Government instead of reducing the sales were trying to push forward the sales. The restriction placed on mhoura flower had not been working successfully. On the contrary those who were using it as food and giving it for cattle were feeling the shortage. Due to the restriction, the contractors were the gainers and the poor people were the sufferers.

At this stage the President adjourned the House till Wednesday, 2 p.m.

QUESTION HOUR

In reply to a question, during question hour, by Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A. Patel (North Division) whether Government were aware that the Secretary of the Fraisa Co-operative Society, in Broach Taluka, had run away after making a defalcation of Rs. 6,000, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replied in the affirmative.

Answering some other questions in this connection Dewan Bahadur Kambli said that the Secretary was working in an honorary capacity and no sureties were furnished by him.

His property had been attached and criminal prosecution launched against him. He was absconding for some time and was at present reported to be dead.

Explaining how that defalcation occurred, in reply to another question, he said that defalcations were committed by not crediting the deposits of some non-members in the Society's books.

The depositors had not taken proper precautions by insisting on a receipt signed by both the Chairman and the Secretary, but had been satisfied with the receipt signed by the Secretary only. Those deposits were not credited in the Society's book and were withdrawn by forged vouchers in two or three cases.

Mr. S. S. Tolani interrogated how many provident insurance societies had been started in Sind during the last five years Many others questions with regard to the working of these societies, were also asked.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper in a criptic reply observed that that the subject matter of the question was central and as such it should be asked in the Central Legislature.

Government had already drawn the attention of the Government of India to the promotions of Provident Insurance Societies in Sind, and the question of amending the Provident Insurance Societies' Act of 1912 was under the consideration of the Government of India.

Leave Internal Finance To Indigenous Banks

Sir P. Sethna's Call For Mutual Co-operation Between Indian Concerns

CENTRAL BANK SHOWS INCREASED PROFIT

"In the latter part of the year 1934, the political atmosphere in India was disturbed through the publication of the J. P. C. Report, but, fortunately, the money market and the Stock Exchanges were in no way adversely affected by the unsatisfactory nature of the Reforms that the country is sought to be saddled with.

As bankers we would prefer to stand aloof from politics, but the present nature of the Reforms directly touches our trade and industries, and we, therefore, needs must protest against them.

The so-called Reforms hardly give us a free hand in determining the fiscal and economic policy of the country," observed Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, presiding over the Annual General meeting of the Central Bank of India held on Tuesday.

Sir Phiroze added, "the field for the financing of internal trade of the country should be left open to only indigenous banks who, it is hoped, will co-operate with one another in their mutual interests and in the interests of the commercial community. The British and foreign banks have ample scope of business at the Port towns to finance the export and import trades of their countries, and as far as possible, they should be persuaded not to enter into competition with indigenous banks in the financing of the internal trade."

The meeting resolved to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1934, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax.

Our Cash and Investments position is as satisfactory and liquid as in the previous years. The difference of Rs. 90 lacs on the right side in the book values and the market values of our investments will, I trust, be considered satisfactory by even the hypercritical amongst us. This difference, I would remind you, was Rs. 80 lacs against us in 1931.

Our Loans and Advances show an increase of over Rs. 2 Crores over last year's figures.

PROPERTY MARKET.

I have no doubt that in the near future investors will direct their attention more and more to the property market in view of the fall in the rate of interest on Government paper. A spurt in the property market will enable the Bank to part with the properties held by it at prices higher than the one ruling at present.

Inspite of our increased profits your Directors have not deemed it wise to recommend any increase in dividend because of their desire, before doing so, to strengthen our Reserves sufficiently and otherwise consolidate our position. We feel that Bank shares should be among the most solid of investment securities and that dividends should, therefore, only be increased or decreased in exceptional circumstances. It must be gratifying to the shareholders that the prices of our shares have risen considerably since two years.

FUNCTION OF RESERVE BANK.

I do not think that in the first few years of its existence the Reserve Bank will do much beyond effecting a co-ordination between credit and currency. Its utility and importance, however, will be tested in times of financial stringency, and let us hope that its power will be used to control and avert financial crises to the benefit of our trade and industries. Let us also hope that apart from fostering and promoting the cause of banking in India, its attitude will be one of sympathy and consideration to Scheduled Banks, who will, under the Reserve Bank Act, be required to deposit with it large amounts free of interest in proportion to their Demand and Time Liabilities and who, in return, will naturally look up to the Reserve Bank.

INTERNAL TRADE FOR INDIGENOUS BANKS.

The field for the financing of the internal trade of the country should be left open to only indigenous banks, which, it is hoped, will co-operate with one another in their mutual interests and in the interests of the commercial community. The British and foreign banks have ample scope of business at the Port towns to finance the export and the import trades of their countries, and as far as possible, they should be persuaded not to enter into competition with indigenous banks in the financing of the internal trade.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The Directors' Report showed a net profit of about 30 lakhs of which about 10 lakhs was distributed as dividend for the year. A sum of 11½ lakhs was set apart under doubtful debts. About 2 lakhs was earmarked for the Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings and 50,000 was for paying the Income Tax and Super Tax. A sum of Rs. 5,16,725 was carried forward into the next year's account.

The deposits in the Bank stood at more than 24 crores and the values of the Bank's Investments had during the past period appreciated considerably and showed a good surplus over the holding values.

The Report of the Directors and the audited accounts were moved for the acceptance of the House.

SHAMDASANI QUESTIONS.

Considerable discussion then ensued and Mr. Shamdasani rose to ask what he called only 8 questions and enumerated a long list of queries.

Sir Pheroze Sethna said that in all 38 questions were contained in the list prepared by Mr. Shamdasani. He proposed to answer the questions which were relevant and not at present "sub-judice."

Sir Pheroze said that there was an increase in the establishment charges because the Bank had doubled its branches and sub-offices in the country.

LOANS TO DIRECTORS.

Replying to the question regarding the loans to the Directors of the Bank, the Chairman characterised the corresponding securities furnished as first class and he saw no objection in accepting such securities. It was the common practice in foreign banks also and when there was sufficient security he saw no objection in issuing loans.

Answering to Mr. Kamdar who described heavy investments in Government Securities as "hazardous" the Chairman stated that every care was exercised by the Directors in investing and there was no room for such doubts.

He agreed with the contention of a shareholder that the holding of sufficient securities was necessary in case of a "run" on the Bank.

As regards proposal that for granting bonus to the staff, previous consultation with the shareholders was necessary, Sir Pheroze disagreed with such a proposal. He put forth the alternative that if the Directors wished, they could fix up a progressive scale of salaries for the staff, within their powers without coming before the Shareholders. He pointed out that the staff had not received any increment or promotion in their salaries for the past 7 years.

A dividend of 6 per cent per annum free of Income Tax was declared.

Resolutions reelecting two retiring Directors and the reappointment of the Auditors and offering felicitations to Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla for the Knighthood conferred on him in recognition of his services to Indian Banking were then passed.

(Continued from column 7.)

mons. The leaflets thrown in the House were signed Mr. James Maxton, a member of the same House. They claimed a great victory for "United Action" in compelling the Government to amend the scales of unemployment relief laid down by the Public Assistance Board.

London News By Air Mail

"Jimmy Thomas" Lets Cat Out Of The Bag

National Govt. Out For Avoiding General Election?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.

News of the Indian Princes' rejection of the Federal constitution for India proposed in the India Bill came as a complete surprise to the supporters of the Government at Westminster.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Winston Churchill and his followers were openly exulting over the fix in which, they consider, the Government had been placed by this decision. They stated that the decision had triumphantly vindicated what they had been saying for many months past, and there is no doubt they will make the most of their case in to-day's debate, when the House goes into Committee over the India Bill.

CHARGE AGAINST HOARE.

Mr. Churchill and his colleagues are definitely of the opinion that Sir Samuel Hoare had gravely misled both his colleagues in the Government and the House as to the attitude of the Princes towards the Federal scheme. It was stated by some of them that his position had become so untenable, as to demand resignation.

On the other hand, supporters of the Government had no hesitation to state that the Ministers were not in the least purturbed, and any talk of crisis which was freely predicted by the Die-hards, could be liberally discounted. The Princes' resolution was examined last night by the Ministers specially concerned with the passage of the Bill, including Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and the Law Officers. It was, I am told, agreed that many of the points raised by the resolution could be effectively dealt with by amendments to the Bill during the Committee stage.

ROTHERMERE CAMPAIGN.

The amusing part of the campaign carried on by the two section of the Conservative Party over the India Bill found its reflection in this morning newspapers.

The "Daily Mail" has a six columns heavy type streamer facing the editorial columns entitled "India Princes' Ultimatum Shock to Cabinet". The inevitable Lord Rothermere also finds himself on this page with text of the cablegram that he has sent to the Princes congratulating them and assuring them that "over seven million people will read in the "Daily Mail" the following announcement.

"We congratulate the Princes on their bold and decided action against the India Bill. It is the more salutary, because notoriously great pressure has been applied to secure their acceptance of that measure, which makes a monstrous assault on the treaties securing their rights. The Bill will now have either to be completely recast or be dropped, if the Princes hold their ground. Should their vote of yesterday deal the Government's wild scheme its death-blow there will be no tears except among the enemies of the British Empire."

The "Morning Post's" Bombay correspondent has described the Princes' resolution as an ultimatum to the British Government. He warns the Government that the rejection of Federation by the Princes will have momentous repurcussions in India and "although it is too early to estimate these, it is manifest, for one thing, that the political advisers of Sir Samuel Hoare—Sir Akbar Hydari, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Liaquat Hayat, and Mr. K. M. Pannikar—have deserted him."

YOUNG CHURCHILL AT IT.

With the issue of the writ for the Norwood by-election the fight for the seat has begun in earnest. Yesterday the three candidates already in the field were preparing for the fray. Central committee rooms were opened by the Conservative organisation and by Mr. Findlay, Mr. Churchill's nominee as an independent Conservative. Encouraged by the prospect of a split in the Conservative vote, as at Wavertree, the Socialists are obviously out to make an intense fight. They fondly believe that they will be able to secure this traditional Conservative seat for the first time. In the absence of any other supporter, Mr. Randolph Churchill took the chair at Mr Findlay's first meeting and when he began to criticise the National Government, he was considerably heckled. The Younger Churchill adopted his father's method and threatened to have the interrupters ejected from the hall. He said that the Conservative Chief Whip thinks that it is a fundamental principle of the Conservative party to crack his whip across the posteriors of 400 members of that party and drive them into the lobby to support Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was against his country in the War, a leader in the General Strike, and brought Great Britain to the verge of bankruptcy in 1931. The audience naturally laughed.

GENERALS ON MISSION.

The Government and the Imperial General Staff are preparing plans for the reconditioning and strengthening of all outlaying naval and military bases. As a prelude to this, and following Sir Maurice Hankey's consultations on "defence matters" with the Dominion Governments, there is now going on, it is believed, an exhaustive inspection of all oveseas garrisons and fortresses. Malta and Gibralter have been already the subject of reports by members of the Army Council. Now General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is going himself to inspect the defence of Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine and the Suez Canal. He leaves London on Thursday next, and will go to Cairo, Khartoum and Ismailia, then to Palestine and Transjordan. He will be accompanied by his military assistant, and will not return to England till April. At the same time another Major General is carrying out a similar inspection farther East. He arrived yesterday at Singapore. Meanwhile a Labour M.P. will ask the Secretary for War the objects of the two General's tour.

NO GENERAL ELECTION?

A further extraordinary statement over the General Election was made during the week by Mr. J. H. Thomas who seemed to indicate that the Government intend to avoid an election and keep itself in office. Mr. Thomas was not sure that when the General Election comes and that will not be for some years—perhaps three years from now.....This statement gives added point to the announcement by Mr. Elliot, another Cabinet Minister who on Friday night declared "There will be no General Election." Under the Parliament Act, 1911, no Parliament is supposed to last for more than five years (which would take the present Parliament to next autumn), but during the war, by the passing of special Acts, the life of the Parliament elected in December 1910 was extended till November 1918.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATIONS.

A demonstration of unemployed men was dispersed by the police at the House of Commons last night, just as M.P.'s were leaving. More than one hundred police, mounted and on foot, were marshalled outside Parliament in anticipation of the demonstration. Members of a meeting of 400, who had attended a Communist gathering at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, made their way during the evening to the House in twos and threes. Soon after eleven o'clock, the gallery emptied, and the waiting demonstrators joined forces with the gallery spectators, as they left the House. In a flash, policemen appeared from doorways and began to move on a crowd more than 200 who were shouting "Down With the National Government."

A section of the crowd refused to move. Mounted police shepherded them away from the House. The first outbreak of the demonstration occurred in the Strangers' Gallery of the House, when two men rose and shouted "Down with the Unemployment Act." The two interrupters were seized by attendants and plain clothes police and ejected. Three others arose to continue the demonstration. One of them, from the back row of the public gallery, hurled a bundle of leaflets over the gallery on to the floor of the House. Some hours before the demonstration occurred newspaper offices were rung up by mysterious informers saying that there would be trouble in the House of Com-

(Continued in column 5.)

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

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L. A. Decree Should Be Repealed Or Amended

GHULAMALI URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION

Govt. Of India Need Not Wait For Zanzibar Commission Report

"There is no economic necessity for the protection of Agriculture in Zanzibar as agriculture is understood in India. Nor has there been a political necessity for enacting such protective measures, as the Attorney-General of the Zanzibar Government says. We are still in the dark as to what is meant by political necessity" declared Mr. Ghulam Ali Kaderbhoy, the Zanzibar Indian leader in an interview with the "Chronicle" representative giving his views about the findings of Mr. K. P. S. Menon about the recent legislation of the Zanzibar Government regarding Land Alienation and the Clove Industry.

Referring to the levy of seven annas which Indian exporters of clove must pay to the Clove Growers' Association—which is a Government Department, he said that Indians are to compete with the Association at a difference of fourteen annas, and not seven annas as suggested by Mr. Menon.

Mr. GHULAMALI KADERBHOY, the Zanzibar Indian leader.

Referring to the Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government to enquire into the indebtedness of agriculturists, to which Mr. Menon refers in his report and says that action might be postponed pending the recommendations of the Commission, the Zanzibar Indian Leader said that action should be immediately taken and should not be delayed because, strictly speaking, the Commission had not been asked to report on the Land Alienation Decree.

Referring to Mr. K. P. S. Menon, who visited Zanzibar and carried on his enquiries, Mr. Ghulamali said that he was a very genial gentleman who was available to all sections of the people while he was enquiring. He gave satisfaction both to the Government officials and to the Indian community. He was a very hard-working Indian official.

The Government of Zanzibar to whom Mr. Menon's Report had been sent for comments had not commented on Para 5 of the Report, in which Mr. Menon refers to Indian criticism. Mr. Ghulamali wanted to know why they had not said anything about it. It clearly means that the Zanzibar Government has not been able to contradict the Indian criticism of the legislations.

NO NEED FOR MORATORIUM.

It had been stated by the Zanzibar Government that the Land Alienation Decree was being enacted, because of the alarming rate at which lands were passing into the hands of Indians. He said that a majority of those Indians in Zanzibar were born there and have been living there for generations. That land was passing into the hands of outsiders had not been borne out by facts.

The Decree seriously affects the vested interests of Indians and had a retrospective effect. Nearly eight millions in cash had been invested by Indians, and if they were prohibited from bidding and purchasing properties which had been mortgaged to them then the properties would be worth next to nothing. Besides there was no justification for moratorium.

WHY THIS BACK-DOOR TACTICS?

Mr. Ghulamali was surprised at the novel method of the Government of India in getting the opinion of the Zanzibar Government about Mr. Menon's Report. While the Indian public were anxious to know what Mr. Menon's Report contained, the Government, instead of publishing it sent it to the Zanzibar Government for their opinion. After receiving their opinion, Menon's Report was published. There must be something behind the scene for this novel method of doing things, which he failed to understand.

When India and Indians in Zanzibar were clamouring for the publication of the Report, Government did not say that they had sent the Report to the Zanzibar Government for comments, and if Indians had come to know that the Report had been sent to the Zanzibar Government, they would have objected to this dilatory method.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

Referring to the legislation both about Land Alienation and the Clove Industry, he said, it was a strange procedure that had been followed—rushing through the legislation. He felt that the whole business was shrouded in mystery. He wanted to know why the Zanzibar Government which had made its comments on the Report did not think it necessary to say anything about "Indian Criticism" which appeared in para 5 of the Report.

"As a legal practitioner" continued the Zanzibar Indian Advocate, "I can say that if the decree holder in a mortgage suit is not allowed to bid for the property mortgaged to him, then the property will be sold for a song. Practically in every such suit, the mortgagee gets sanction to bid at auction and he makes the price of the property go up. Especially when no Indian is allowed to bid, then there is every danger of the mortgagee losing a considerable amount of his debt. It is possible that the neighbouring Arab land owners might form a ring and may not bid at auction, and the auctioneer's hammer would have to go down at any price. I personally agree with the Indian Criticism contained in para 5 of the Report."

RACIAL LEGISLATION.

In para six of the Report., Mr. Menon discussing the fact, whether the Decree is a racial one or not, says that the Indian criticism that it was "Racial" had been based on basic misconception. It had been lent colour as if it was racial.

Mr. Ghulamali felt that it was not merely lending colour, but in fact was a racial legislation.

In support of his contention that it was racial, he said that the Zanzibar Government in their comments stated: "it is futile to attempt to disguise the fact that the problem is essentially a racial one and to ignore and attempt to conceal that fact is to evade the issue".

Continuing he said that "Non-natives" and non-Arabs meant only Indians and none else. According to Mr. Menon, the Land Alienation Decree was modelled on the Punjab Land Alienation Act. That by itself showed that there was a misconception of the situation in Zanzibar. The circumstances in Zanzibar was compared to Punjab were entirely different. The Punjab Act protected the agriculture and was meant primarily for agriculturists. Agriculture meant growing, seasonal crops, food crops.

CLOVE PRODUCTION NOT AGRICULTURE.

In Zanzibar there was no agriculture. What Government called and meant by agriculture was Clove and cocoanut produce. All the available land in Zanzibar was filled with clove or cocoanut plantations. To remove the possible misconceptions about clove plantations, he said that the trees were as big as tamarind or mango trees and not shrubs. Every year there was one big and another small crop when cloves were gathered. These trees lived for 50 to 100 years. The crops were picked by natives brought from Tanganyika at Government expense and not by Arabs. These natives were called "Pickers", who know nothing about the industry excepting during the time they came to pick cloves. A plantation of cloves was like a fruit garden. A Plantation owner could easily live in a town and yet be the grower of cloves. Very few of the Arabs lived on their plantations. The only thing that Clove Industry required was the weeding of grass and the picking of cloves. This did not require any skill or knowledge of agriculture whatsoever. And also the Government of Zanzibar had admitted that Indians were formerly very good agriculturists but not now.

Mr. Kaderbhoy was surprised at this statement of the Government of Zanzibar, because India was primarily an agricultural nation and Indians were still good agriculturists.

Continuing, he said the Government stated they wanted to protect the agriculturists of the land, and he contended that there was no agriculture in Zanzibar—as agriculture is understood in India, and for the protection of which the Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed. Indians were as good managers of plantations as Arabs, and in some cases better. Arabs were merely managers and in no way differed from Indians. There was no justification, whatsoever that Indians who were settled there for generations should not be allowed to possess while Arabs, who come fresh from Mascat were allowed, because they came as shop-keepers slowly developing into agriculturists later.

WANTED EQUALITY OF STATUS.

If the Government wanted to protect the Clove Industry, then they must see that able men get possession of it, but to say that Arabs could have it and not Indians, could not at all be justified. The cases of those Indians, who had settled down there for generations should be carefully considered and their rights should not be taken away. Fresh arrivals in Zanzibar from Arabia and from other parts of Africa should be placed on the same level as fresh arrivals from India. Either politically or morally, no one could justify the distinction that is employed by the Government of Zanzibar, through the Land Alienation Decree. The provisions of the L. A. Decree were retrospective in effect, because the value of lands had been generally reduced by about 50 per cent. It would have been a laudable Act, if the Government had waited till the Commission had reported. But the Commission which is appointed after the mischief had been done did not help anybody. He asked why this invidious distinction between Indians, Arabs and Natives should have been made. Why not the distinction be made between agriculturists and non-agriculturists, if distinction was to be there at all. If Government wanted to give relief to the debtors, then they should not have brought forth an Act which destroyed the value of property. He agreed entirely with with Mr. Menon, when he stated that the Decree was retrospective and would make encroachments on the vested interests of Indians. As regards the fictitious sales referred in para 13 of th Report Mr. Ghulamali said that law should not be so enacted as to have a retrospective effect. That in effect meant that oral evidence which was prohibited by past Decrees of the Government should not now be allowed. For past actions, past laws should be applied as that was the fundamental principle of Jurisprudence. In any case, the fictitious purchaser should be paid the price mentioned in the mortgage deed and also a rasonable interest.

Speaking about the Money Lenders Decree, he said that outside the towns, the shopkeeper had got very good relations with planters, and throughout the year, he supplied goods at credit and recovered the amount at the harvest time. During the clove season, the shopkeeper paid a little cash to the Arab planters, and this the shopkeeper was obliged to pay or otherwise, he would be losing good customers. This was in no way moneylending in any sense, and all the transactions of the shopkeeper should not be dealt with under the provisions of the Money Lenders Decree.

TRUTH ABOUT LEVY

"I agree with Mr. Menon's report generally regarding what it states about the Clove Industry.

The Clove Growers Association is not an Association at all. It is a Government Department trying

(Continued on page 14.)

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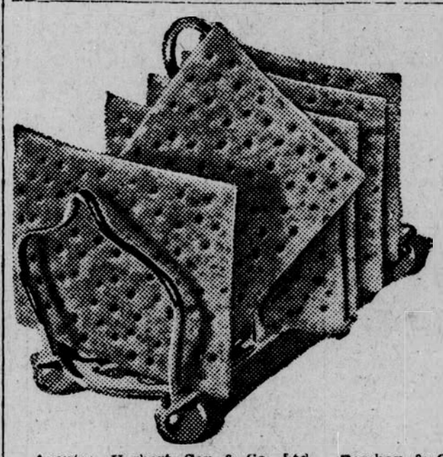

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UNEMPLOYMENT
AND
SWADESHI

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TRUTH ABOUT THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

Govt. Attitude Will Depend Upon Its Work And Workers Says Punjab Finance Member

LAHORE, March 5

The question hour in the Punjab Council was completely monopolised by Mrs. Lekwati Jain's questions numbering 39. Replying to one of them—"Whether the Punjab Government received any circular from the Government of India to watch the Village Industries Association?" Mr. Boyd, the Finance Member, said that it was not in the pubic intrests to disclose the correspondence with the Government of India.

Asked whether the Government viewed the activities of the Association with suspicion, or whether it would encourage or put an embargo on it, Mr. Boyd replied that the attitude of the Local Government depended on the activities of the Association and its workers.

The voting on the demands for grants then commenced.—A. P.

VITHALGARH INQUIRY

Public Works In Limbdi

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, March 2.

Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber Sanghavi's sacrifice cannot be measured in a line or two. Leaving all his valuable property at the mercy of the State of Dhrangadhra he silently came to Wadhwan and started his life with a clean slate .Though twenty five miles away from Dhrangadhra physically, his heart is still with his brethren to whose welfare he has subordinated all his personal gain. He has made no small contribution to the awakening in Wadhwan. In all the public activities he has been the most useful guide. That an outsider should be elected a Chairman of the Municipality is no small honour. Besides law courts in disputed cases invite him as an arbitrator for his honesty of purpose.

VITHALGARH INQUIRY

As a result of an inquiry into the allegations against misgovernment by Vithalgarh, Durbar the Agency authorities placed their representative as a kamdar: who is entrusted with the task of deciding a load of complaints along with his usual duties. The new Kamdar is Mr. Trivedi—with his broad vision and wide experience gained in Bhavnagar State Council. The public are coming forward to lay their case before the Kamdar.

LIMBDI'S PUBLIC WORKS

The Dharamshalla on the Railway Station and the construction of a bridge on the river will be, indeed a boon to the travellers and villagers alike. The station is far from the town and hence the inconveniences especially to passengers leaving or arriving by night trains are greatly removed by this arrangement. In the construction of the bridge, Durbar's interest in linking villages to the town is visible—besides his interest in the reorganisation that our Durbars are gradually feeling little inclined towards the betterment of the village life—is a sign of better days.

BARODA STATES' PEOPLE CONFERENCE

Reception Committee's Appeal To Public To Ventilate Their Grievances

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 4.

Elaborate preparations are going on for the forthcoming Baroda States' People Conference to be held here on March 23, 24 and 25, under the presidentship of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee. The Reception Committee has issued an appeal to the public to muster strong in large numbers to ventilate their grievances. The Thakrati Praja Parishad will also be held on 25th.

Dr. Sumant Mehta has sent a number of resolutions for the Conference which aim at (1) requesting Government to lessen State expenditure and to appoint the Committee for the purpose consisting of a political leader of India conversant with finance and politics, one Naib Dewan and one people's representative, urging examination of witnesses for the purpose; (2) lessening land revenue by 25 to 30 per cent; (3) placing the budget before the State Legislative Assembly and ask its sanction, etc., etc. Dr. Sumant Mehta urges widening of the nature and scope of the activities of the Praja Mandal, to make it the most active political organisation of the State.

MOTOR CAR KILLS MAN

But Driver Escapes And Is Not Traced

A verdict of accidental death was on Tuesday returned by the City Coroner at the inquest on an unknown Hindu (50) who was run over and killed by a motor car on Victoria Gardens Road last Sunday night.

A constable writer at the Byculla Police Station giving evidence stated that he happened to pass by the road at the time of the accident. The left front mudguard passed over the pedestrian and the driver drove away the car, the witness continued, after seeing the man knocked down. The witness however took down the number of the car. The car was stopped at some distance by certain persons but the driver escaped. The horn was not sounded, but the witness did not think the car was driven at an excessive speed.

Maharaja Returns

TRIVANDRUM, Mar. 5.

To the booming of guns, the Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by the Junior Maharani, Elaya Raja, the Princess and her Consort, returned from tour last night.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI LOSES WEIGHT

Loneliness And Food Tell Upon Health, Says Sardar

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by his daughter and Saduilan Khan, the nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, interviewed Khan Abdul Gaffar in Sabarmati gaol and has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Abdul Gaffar Khan is not keeping good health; he has lost his appetite, the main reason being that the climate of this place does not suit him, and that the food does not agree with him as there is no man in the gaol who can cook the type of food that he is accustomed to. All the convicts and servants available in Sabarmati gaol are used to Gujarati cooking which does not agree with Abdul Gaffar Khan; he also feels the lack of company. It is expected, however, that he will soon be transferred to the Gujarat gaol in the Punjab where it is probable he will get better facilities and the climate will certainly be more agreeable to him. He is otherwise quite cheerful and happy."—A. P.

SEVEN ARRESTED FOR NIKOL DACOITY

Police Also Recover Part Of Looted Property

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5.

The police have arrested seven people from the city in connection with an armed dacoity recently committed in the village of Nikol, near Ahmedabad. The police have also recovered some of the looted property.—A. P.

VETERAN INDIAN DEAD IN E. AFRICA

JAMNAGAR, March 1.

News is received here of the sad demise of Mr. Chunilal Baxi at Jinja the veteran Indian and social servant of the Indian Community in British East Africa.

The late Mr. Baxi belonged to the Vadnagra Nagar Community of Jamnagar. Born in 1883 he went to Africa at an early age of 20 and lived there till the last breath of his life, attaining great fame by his conduct in life.

During the whole period of 32 years that he stayed in East Africa he won the love and admiration of the Indian Community without any distinction of caste or creed.

Girl To Execute Bond Of Rs. 300 To Ensure Court Attendance

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, ordered Mrs. Ranganayaki, to execute a bond for Rs. 300 with one surety in like amount to ensure her attendance at the hearing on March 26 of the case against Mr. R. N. Kapoor who is charged with detaining a married woman with criminal intent.

Mr. Krishnamachari, father of the girl, and a practising advocate at Madras, prayed that the girl be restored either to him or to her brother or ordered to be kept in a rescue home.

It was further stated that the girl's father was anxious to persuade the girl to sit for the Matriculation Examination to be held at Madras on the 25th instant.

The liberty of the girl could not be restrained as she was, according to the evidence of her father, over 18. Moreover, she did not desire to be either with her father or her brother or to be even in a home. Hence, the Magistrate held that a restraint order could not be passed. But it was urged on behalf of the complainant that a bond to ensure the attendance of the girl at the proceedings of the case should be executed under Section 91 of the Cr. P. C., because both the accused and the girl were not residents of Bombay.

The Magistrate agreed on this point, and ordered the bond for the amount stated above to be executed by the girl.

The Rishikul, Hardwar, held a meeting and expressed sorrow at the death of Raja Bahadur Bansilal and Hariram Goenka. A resolution was passed sympathizing with the bereaved families.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union rules played on Bramley's ground on Monday, Wigan beat Bramley by 35 points to 6.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Results Of Incorporated Secretaries' Association Examinations

The following students from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, who appeared in the Incorporated Secretaries' Association Examination in December last, have been declared successful. The Final Examination is made up of seven subjects, viz: (1) Secretarial Practice and Methods and Machinery of Business, (2) Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings, (3) Accountancy including Income Tax Law and Practice, (4) Mercantile Law, (5) Economics, (6) Banking and Exchange and (7) Company Law.

The following students are declared successful in the Final Examination:—

M K Master (fully passed); F R Moos (fully passed); K K Pandya (fully passed); W H Stafford (fully passed); E M D'Souza (passed in all subjects except one); Frank Mathew (passed in all subjects except one); J S Mistry (passed in all subjects except one); V M Pandya (passed in all subjects except one); K K Chhugani (passed in all subjects except two).

The following students have passed in the subjects undernoted in the Final Examination of the Association:—

Secretarial Practice and Methods and Machinery of Business:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry, (8) V M Pandya and (9) K K Chuggani.

Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry, (8) V M Pandya and (9) K K Chuggani.

Accountancy including Income Tax Law and Practice:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya and (4) W H Stafford.

Mercantile Law:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry, (8) V M Pandya and (9) K K Chuggani.

Economics:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry and (8) V M Pandya.

Banking and Exchange:—(1) M K Master (2) F R Moss, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry, (8) V M Pandya, and (9) K K Chuggani.

Company Law:—(1) M K Master, (2) F R Moos, (3) K K Pandya, (4) W H Stafford, (5) E M D'Souza, (6) Frank Mathew, (7) J S Mistry, (8) V M Pandya and (9) K K Chuggani.

Intermediate Exam.

The Intermediate (or the First Year's Examination) Examination is made up of seven subjects, viz: (1) Company Secretarial Practice, (2) English Composition Correspondence and Precis Writing, (3) Book-keeping and Accountancy, (4) Mercantile Law, (5) Economics, (6) Commercial Arithmetic, and (7) Company Law.

The following students are declared successful in the Intermediate Examination of the Association, having completed all the seven subjects:—

(1) M N Bhargava (fully passed); V M Bhave (fully passed); S S Manerikar (fully passed); Frank Rozario (fully passed).

J D Master has passed all the subjects of Intermediate Examination except one.

The following students have passed in the subjects undernoted in the Intermediate Examination of the Association:—

Company Secretarial Practice.—(1) M N Bharvaga, (2) V M Bhave, (3) Frank Rozario, (4) J D Master, (5) P M Doshi, (6) M C Kapasi, (7) H A Kharas, (8) J P Koya, (9) N J Shroff, (10) A B Sonejee, (11) B V Thacker.

English Composition, Correspondence and Precis Writing:—(1) M N Bhargava, (2) V M Bhave, (3) Frank Rozario, (4) J D Master, (5) P M Doshi, (6) H A Kharas.

Book-keeping and Accountancy.—(1) M N Bharvaga, (2) V M Bhave, (3) S S Manerikar, (4) J D Master, (5) Frank Rozario.

Mercantile Law:—(1) M N Bharvaga, (2) V M Bhave, (3) J D Master, (4) Frank Rozario, (5) N J Shroff.

Economics:—(1) M N Bharvaga, (2) V M Bhave, (3) Frank Rozario, (4) J D Master, (5) B J Sheth.

Commercial Arithmetic:—(1) M N Bhargava, (2) V M Bhave, (3) S S Manerikar, (4) Frank Rozario, (5) B V Thacker.

Company Law:—(1) M N Bhargava, (2) V M Bhave, (3) Frank Rozario, (4) J D Master, (5) P M Doshi, (6) H A Kharas.

DON'T FOLLOW LEADERS BLINDLY

Jamnadas Dwarkadas Exhorts People To Think Independently

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave the first discourse of the series of political speeches which the Dadar District Congress Committee has organised with a view to train a cadre of active workers in the various fields of political and social activities. The future of India lies with the younger generation and organised efforts like these taken up by this Committee might certainly qualify many a young man and woman to be real assests in the service of motherland.

Sjt. Jamnadas while speaking in Hindi emphasised the supreme need of such political classes or clubs all over the city of Bombay.

Independence Resolution

Turning to the subject of the day, "The Karachi Congress Resolution", he referred to the history of the Lahore Congress which passed the resolution of Complete Independence. The delegates of that Congress, he added, hardly knew that they would have to pass this resolution and less understood the meaning of it. It was only due to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose revolutionary spirit and ideals are worthy of a true leader to lead the battle for freedom, that Gandhiji had to bring pressure upon all assembled there to accept this object. But very few knew the seriousness of it and the glorious fight of freedom culminated in the Gandhi Irwin Pact.

"We committed this greatest blunder in the history of our battle for freedom," continued the speaker, "and it is due to it that we have had since then a serious set-back, making the conditions worse than ever. It was then felt necessary to clarify this resolution in the Karachi Congress and the fundamental rights embodied therein are the basic principals by which it is to be understood."

Think Independently

Sjt. Dwarkadas then exhorted the audience to cultivate the habit of independent thinking and not to blindly accept whatever, even Gandhiji or Sardar Patel or Babu Rajendra Prasad said, unless their views coincided with those of ours.

At the end, he again heartily thanked the Dadar District Congress Committee for starting such healthy national activities as have been undertaken by them at present and urged the organisers to continue the same till their aim was fully achieved and further requested that even the leaders of different schools of thought should be called here and heard with the same respect and patience though they differed in views from them.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas also spoke at length in Hindi and further debate on the resolution would continue on next Sunday at the same place and time.

Our Nagpur correspondent wires under Tuesday's date:—"Hundreds of citizens were taken by surprise last evening, when a wild boar entered the city and, after attacking 6 pedestrians and nearly overturning a car, entered the kitchen of a Doctor, knocking down his mother.

The boar subsequently entered the palace of late Rajah Luxmanrao Bhonsala, where it was shot dead by one of the servants after a thrilling fight lasting half an hour."

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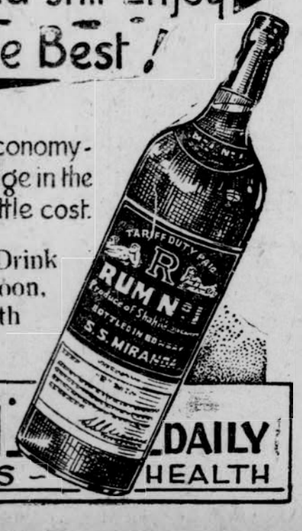

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Insolvency Court Used As Police Station

MAGISTRATE'S SURPISE IN GRAY-PETIT CASE

ACCUSED'S EMBARRASSMENT AT LEADING EVIDENCE RE. EIGHT CHARGES AT ONE ENQUIRY

The following is the continuation of the summary of the judgment of Mr I. S. Haji in what is known as the Petit case:—

After the examination of Mrs. Gulbai at Poona, under Order 21 Rule 41, the Bank of India presented a petition for the adjudication of Mrs. Gulbai as an insolvent. This petition was opposed by Mrs. Gulbai who had made an affidavit in which she stated that there was a chance of paying off the creditors as it had been pointed out that Jehangir had agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 annually from his agency commission, as per his letter to September 9.

The Petition was then adjourned for four months, and ultimately Mrs. Gulbai was adjudicated an insolvent on February 16, 1932. In her public examination, Mrs. Gulbai stated that she could not say what the actual value of the jewels she had been given by her husband was, but estimated it at about Rs. 5 lacs. She also admitted that whatever jewels she had of her own, she had pledged with the P. I. Co. for Rs. 2,25,000 in 1929, and that jeewilery was valued at about Rs. 4 or 4-1/2 lags. She denied that the valued of th P.I. Co. had selected from a large quantity of jewels only certain jewels and that a large quantity was left with her. She denied that she had tried to borrow money on her own jewels from the Central Bank of India. She had emphatically stated that all the jewellery and the ornaments which she possessed were pledged with the P. I. Co.

'GARDEN REACH' PROPERTY

Mrs. Gulbai explaining the transfers to Mrs. Dinbai at the Public examination had stated that as Mrs. Dinbai was pressing for repayment of the deposit money left with her, as Mrs. Gribal was paying large sums of money to her sons Jehangir and Phirozshah, she made a trust of the 'Garden Reach' property in favour of Mrs. Dinbai, and, later, sold it to her on November 12, 1930, for a cash consideration of Rs. 2-1/2 lacs. She gave Mrs. Dinbai a second mortgage on the Sheikh Memon Street property and the jewellery pledged with the P. I. Co. to secure her debt to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

After dealing with the examination of Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Phirozshah Petit before the Insolvency Court, the Magistrate observed that it appeared to him the Bank had not proceeded with the Insolvency proceedings after that. The Bank, through the Manager Mr. Gray, filed the complaint before the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, on September 7, 1933, in this case.

"It is contended by Mr. Jungalwalla that the enquiry relating to fraudulent transfers and dishonest concealment relating to an Insolvent should have been enquired into, in the Insolvency Court, and the proceedings should have been under the Insolvency Act, and on the complaint at the instance of the Insolvency Court. The proceedings in the Insolvency had taken up a considerable judicial time. They "per se" appeared to be an inquiry whether the insolvent, namely, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, had committed an offence under section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. Section 103 of that Act also provides punishment for an offence of an undue fraudulent transfer and dishonest concealment.

A SURPRISE

"I am not able to understand, why the complainant did not apply to the Insolvency Court under section 104 of that Act, for a complaint against Mrs. Gulbai Petit. That Court would have been in a better position to prosecute on a charge relating to a particular item or items, as it would have deemed proper on the 'prima facie' evidence if any, were before the Court. But there is nothing in the Presidency Insolvency Act which can take away a Magistrate's jurisdiction to try an Insolvent for an offence under section 421 or 424 I. P. C., on a complaint of a creditor, even if the Insolvency Court after a preliminary inquiry declined to proceed under section 104 of that Act. In my opinion the inquiry ought to have been completed before the Insolvency Court, if it were intended for that Court to determine whether any offence under the Insolvency Act was committed. As it appears the prosecution have used the Insolvency Court to investigate the charge and collect the evidence. It is extremely desirable that the parties should not be permitted to treat an Insolvency Court as a police station. It is equally desirable that there should be a Legislative enactment to prevent the party to rush to the criminal courts in matters which are pending before the Insolvency Court, without its sanction and authority".

HOW CHARGES WERE FRAMED

Mr. Haji referring to the nine charges framed by Mr. Khairaz said:—

On the 23rd June 1934, Mr. Captain, Solicitor for the complainant, informed the Court that he did not propose to call any more witnesses, and he submitted that a 'prima facie' case was made out. On the 4th July 1934, Mr. Banaji, the learned counsel for the complainant, requested the Court to frame nine charges as drafted by the prosecution, and further requested the Court to proceed with the first charge which relates to the concealment of jewellery. The record shows that arguments at great length were advanced on both sides about the framing of the charges. On the 12th July, 1934, the Court held "As the evidence discloses eight different charges I frame them accordingly, and will proceed at present with the trial of the first charge only against the three accused. The charges are now read over and explained to the accused". It was also ordered that the charges two and three, charges four and five, charges six and seven, were to be tried together. In other words the charges were split up in five different cases and each of them was given a different number. The Court further ordered that other cases were not to be tried until after the disposal of this case relating to the ornaments and jewellery.

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED

It will be convenient here to state briefly what the other charges are in cases which were numbered as 9/S-A, 9/S-B, 9/S-C, and 9/S-D. A reference to these charges has become necessary for many reasons. The prosecution have referred to the evidence relating to these charges with a view to explain the history of the case and for the purposes of determining the intention of the accused in this charge.

In the case 9/S-A accused No. 1 is charged under Section 421 I. P. C. in respect of reconveyance of accused No. 3's interest in Chateau Petit, on the 12th May 1931, without any consideration and accused No. 3 was charged with abetment thereof. The accused No. 1 was further charged under section 422 and 424 of I. P. C. in respect of her releasing her claim of her debt of Rs. 1,50,000 and interest therton due from accused No. 3 under the Deed of the second mortgage, dated the 27th August 1928 from accusd No. 3. The accused No. 3 was charged with abetment thereof.

In 9/S-B, the accused No. 1 is charged under section 421 I.P.C. in relation to the transfer of "Garden Reach" at Poona to accused No. 2 without adequate consideration on the 12th November 1930 and accused No. 2 and 3 were charged with abetment thereof. The accused No. 1 was further charged under section 421 in relation of the second mortgage of the Shaigh Memon Street property and the jewelllery pledged with the P.I. Co. without adequate consideration. Accused No. 2 and 3 were charged with abetment thereof.

KHETWADI PROPERTY

In 9/S-C the accused No. 1 is charged under section 421, in relation to the equitable mortgage which accused No. 1 gave to accused No. 2 on the 28th November 1930 of Khetwadi property without adequate consideration. Accused No. 2 was charged with abetment thereof.

Accused No. 1 was further charged under section 421 I.P.C. in relation of transferring the sale proceeds of the Khetwadi property on 3rd December 1930 and 13th February, 1931 the total amounts of Rs. 67,787-8-0 to the accused No. 2 without adequate consideration. Accused No. 2 was charged with abetment thereof.

It has been contended on behalf ed under section 422 and 424 I.P.C. with fraudulently and dishonestly releasing her claim on accused No. 3 in respect of Rs. 18,175-7-0 on 12th May 1931. The accused No. 3 was charged with abetment thereof.

DEFENCE EMBARRASSED AND BEWILDERED

It has been contended on belhaf of the accused that this procedure of leading evidence relating to has materially prejudiced, embarhas materially preudijced, mbarrassed and bewildered them in their defence.

This is undoubtedly an important argument. If the prosecution is allowed to lead evidence to make out a 'prima facie' case on several charges at one enquiry it is bound to cause a serious embarrassment to the accused. They cannot at the enquiry stage with propriety raise objections to evidence which may be relevant to one charge and irreevant to other charges. It also would handicap the Court in determining its rulings on the questions of admissibility. It is no doubt true that as the accused pleads only to the charge, his trial commences really after the charge. But in my opinion he is practically on his trial from the moment the prosecution starts the case.

LORD BLACKBURN QUOTED.

The Magistrate then referred to the most important observation made by Lord Blackburn which was fully approved by Mr. Justice Jardine that "it might embarrass a man in the trial if he was accused of several things at once" and "the mere fact of accusing him of several things was supposed to tend to increase the probability of his being found guilty, as it amounted to giving evidence of bad character against him." The Magistrate was therefore of opinion the Court ought to insist upon the prosecutor to elect a charge from the multiplicity of charges which he knew to be involved in the complaint and in the evdence which he was likely to lead.

It had been held in a Full Bench case of Madras High Court that where a Magistrate framed different charges but allowed the evidence on each charge to be recorded at one trial, and had not discriminated between that which was relevant on each of the charges, it was held it was not a mere irregularity cured by section 537 of the Cr.P.C. but an illegality which vitiated the trial in its entirety.

In this case the Magistrate agreed with the contention of the defence that the prosecution had not alleged that all those transfers were parts of one transaction.

Mr. Velinker had contended that in the case cited by the prosecution there were no charges against the accused in relation to other transfers, as it was in this case, and, therefore, the facts in that case were distinguishable. Mr. Velinkar also contended that the defence did not deny these transactions having taken place but they were not fraudulent. He, therefore, submitted that as those transfers were subject-matter of other charges, the Court could not determine in this trial whether they are fraudulent. He also contended that the evidence of these transfers would be relevant to determine the intention of the accused after the Court had arrived at the finding that the jewellery was concealed.

STATE OF ACCUSED'S MIND.

Mr. Haji proceeding, said: "I entirely agree with this contention and I think Mr. Velinker has put the proposition very fairly. It is admitted that these transfers do not in any way prove the factum of the concealment of jewellery in the charge under enquiry. Mr. Coltman on the other hand has relied on Sec. 5, 8, 11, 14 and 15 of the Evidence Act and contended that the Court must look to these transactions to see what was left with Mrs. Guibai, and that the last thing Mrs. Gulbai did was to conceal the ornaments. He further submitted that these transfers are relevant to ascertain the state of the mind of the accused."

"Mr. Lam on the other hand," the Magistrate said, "in a very able manner, pointed out that on merits these transfers are not fraudulent either under the civil law or under the criminal law. He contends that under section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, the preferring of one creditor to another by the judgment-debtor did not make the transfer a fraudulent one. Mr. Lam cited two Privy Council rulings to support his contention that "a debtor for all that is contained in section 53 may pay his debts in any order he pleases and may prefer any creditor he chooses."

In this case, the Magistrate observed, the petition for adjudication of Mrs. Gulbai was filed under the Insolvency Act, on August 31, 1931. Therefore, three of the transfers which were made in November 1930 could not be held to be fraudulent preferences within the meaning of section 56 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act. It was in evidence, and it was also conceded by the prosecution that Mrs. Gulbai was indebted to Mrs. Dinbai and the transfer was for valuable consideration.

In view of the evidence and also in view of the authorities to which he had referred and for the reasons already stated, the Magistrate held that the evidence relating to the transfer and releases which were the subject-matter of other charges, was only admissible and relevant to explain the history of the case. He also held that the evidence did not prove the factum either of the possession of jewellery after Mrs. Gulbai pledged her jewellery with the P. I. Co., or concealment of the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai either before or during the charge period.

CONTRARY TO RULE OF LAW.

Mr. Haji further held that it would be contrary to the rule of law to regard at this stage these transfers fraudulent or dishonest without giving the fullest opportunity to the accused or without putting the accused on their trial on those charges.

(To Be Continued.)

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RASH DRIVING CHARGE FAILS

Magistrate Holds Accused Was Not Responsible For Soldier's Death

JUBBULPORE, March 4.

Corporal James, a British soldier of the 'C' Company of the King's Regiment, Jubbulpore, who was arrested and prosecuted by the police for causing the death of another British soldier, Bombardier C. H. Berridge of the 15th Field Brigade, Jubbulpore, by his alleged rash and negligent driving, has been acquitted by Mr. V. G. Mathews, I.C.S. Magistrate, First Class Jubbulpore, for want of sufficient evidence against him.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment has observed that there was nothing rash or excessive in the speed of the accused's driving and therefore the accused cannot be held responsible for the death of Bombardier C. H. Berridge; but he can, however, be prosecuted by the police for not possessing a driving license.

The accused, it may be recalled, was arrested as a sequel to a serious accident, which had occurred here in December last and had resulted in the complete smash of a tonga, a motor cycle and the death of the tonga pony and fatal injuries to Bombardier Berridge.—United Press.

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Cottage Industries Hard Hit

Plea For Higher Protection Against Italian And Japanese Rivals

That competition from the United Kingdom had not been felt by any of the cottage products but that the German and Japanese hosiery had adversely affected the small hosiery industries, was the opinion expressed by Mr. B. K. Ghosal and Mr. B. K. Murty, representatives from the U. P. Government, in a joint statement to the Indian Tariff Board.

Blow To Blanket Industry

Both Mr. Ghosal and Mr. Murty were examined before the Tariff Board on Tuesday at the Town Hall in connection with the claims of the woollen industry for protection from foreign competition.

Regarding competition from foreign imports, witnesses stated, that a severe blow had been dealt to the indigenous blanket industry by Italian rugs and since last year by Japanese rugs and blankets. There should be sufficiently heavy duty on Japanese rugs and blankets, especially those made of mixed wool and cotton or of waste wool, as this quality had the most adverse effect.

Consumer Would Not Lose

Witnesses also stated that the consumer would not be a loser, in the long run, if he bought hand-woven blankets, because they were warmer and more durable.

It was not possible for them to give an estimate of the extent to which the small hosiery manufacturers had been affected by German and Japanese hosiery goods; but the witnesses thought that in this respect mills and the associations of hosiery manufacturers would be able to put up a good case.

Government should support enhancement of duty on hosiery goods, blankets and to a certain extent on piece-goods. It was doubtful if enhancement of duty on yarn would be appreciated by cottage weavers and small hosiery factories, for, they depended upon foreign yarn and any increase of price would adversely affect their cost of production.

Dealing with the bulk of the production of woollen goods in U. P. witnesses stated it was mostly blankets. Carpets, putto cloths were produced in the hills by the Bhotias mainly for hill consumption. Of late some shawl making also had been noticed at the weaving centres on account of the efforts of the weaving schools. Indigenous raw wool was mostly used for blankets and carpets, but for shawls mostly imported yarn was used.

Blanket Weaving Going Down

For the last four years blanket weaving had been going down. The immediate cause of the decline was the import of cheap Italian rugs and blankets made of mixed cotton and wool or of inferior wool. The latest reports showed that there had been no recovery as yet, on the other hand competition had become keener. This had dealt a blow to the rising industry of Muzaffarnagar and Najibabad, which had begun to produce heavy and durable blankets suitable even for urban requirements.

The Italian blankets, cheap and attractive as they were, had penetrated into the interior of the country and had affected the blanket-making industry in the hill districts. Persian carpets were also, of late, coming into the country through the Frontier and French jute and cotton carpets had entered into competition with Indian products.

Witness stated that there were no small-scale power factories except one at Dayalbagh. There were two spinning factories one at Najibabad in Bijnor district and the other at Mirzapur. The Najibabad factory was a government factory mainly used for demonstrative purposes. At Dayalbagh there were a few small power-looms, stated to be a part of the "model industries" organisation.

There were six power-looms in U.P. The number of looms in the whole province could not be estimated but it was reported that there were 2000 looms in Muzaffarnagar district for blankets and 12,000 in Almore district. About 5000 carpet looms existed in the whole province. Nearly 22,000 persons were engaged in the industry.

Locally Spun Yarn

Asked whether the yarn used was spun locally by hand or whether it was Indian mill-spun yarn or imported ones, witnesses stated the bulk of the yarn was locally spun. Two mills supplied mill-spun yarn—one for blankets and the other for carpets. Almost all the hosiery and shawl yarn was imported from Polish, Japanese, and England.

"How is the cottage and small-scale factory industry in general financed, and what rate of interest is commonly paid on loans?"—"Weavers of blankets get wool on credit from mahajans and wool-dealers. They pay 15 per cent to 37 1/2 interest.

"Has the industry been assisted by Government by grants of loans or in any other way?"—Co-operative factory at Najibabad has been assisted by grants to erect a building for the factory and the charges to run it in the beginning. The machinery has been put up for use by Government. A loan of Rs. 10,000 has been advanced by Government through co-operative department.

Why They Bought Italian Products

In reply to a question from the president (Mr. G. Wiles), Mr. Murty said that people bought Italian products simply because they were better in "feel and finish."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola: You say that there should be sufficiently heavy duty on cheap foreign rugs and blankets? Can you give us an idea as to what you mean by heavy duty?

Mr. Murty replied that if the present duty of 30 per cent could be increased to 50 per cent and a specific duty was also included, it would be sufficient.

"So you want both specific and advalorem duty?"—"Yes, specific duty of 12 as. per pound and an advalorem duty of about 50 per cent would go a great way in mitigating the handicaps to cottage weavers."

Further examination was adjourned till Wednesday.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR KILLING ATHLETE

Accomplice Gets Transportation For Life

JUBBULPORE, March 5.

Agreeing with the opinion of two assessors and the prosecution evidence, the Sessions Judge sentenced Mohan, an accused to death and Sukhdea, an associate of Mohan, to transportation for life, under an offence of murder.

The accused were committed to the Sessions for committing the murder of Murari Lal, a village athlete of Lohari by shooting him on the evening of November 26 last, at about 7-30 p.m. while he was taking his daily exercises in an "akhada," which was enclosed from all sides. In the course of the trial, it was proved by the prosecution, that the accused bore an enmity with the deceased person and in order to wreak their vengeance they had committed the crime.

The accused were arrested on the clue of a country-made gun, which was recovered by the police.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR GUJARAT FROST VICTIMS

Congress To Open Cheap Grain Shops

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Congress Committee held to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, resolved to open a cheap grain shop in each district as an experimental measure, for giving relief to agriculturists in the distress caused by frost.—A.P.

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR JOG FALLS

BANGALORE, Mar. 5.

Rumour is current in official circles here that the Government of India have given assent to installation of an electric plant in Jog falls situated in the frontier of Mysore State and Bombay Presidency, by the Government of Mysore.

It is understood the Government are contemplating to start work early.—United Press.

ATTACKED WITH AXES & LATHIS

20 Jailed For Life As Sequel To Widow's Marriage

SECUNDERABAD, March 2.

Twenty persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for life by a bench of three judges of the Hyderabad High Court on charges of murder, rioting and wrongful confinement (reports the Secunderabad correspondent of "The Madras Mail.")

The judgment is on an appeal filed by the Nizam's Government against the acquittal of the 20 persons and another by the Sessions Judge of Gulbarga.

The prosecution story was that Mahomed Khasim, a landholder of Halsi village in Bidar district, was tutor to Narayan, the son of Vitobha village Patel. When Vitobha died and Narayan succeeded him in office, Narayan's sister who was a widow, embraced Islam with her son and daughter, and married Mahomed Khasim.

Subsequently Narayan and his wife also embraced Islam, but Vitobha's widow remained a Hindu. Some time later both Narayan and his wife died, leaving a minor son. The Hindu grandmother of the boy had him converted to Hinduism. Thereupon Narayan's sister, whose Muslim name was Rabia Bi submitted a petition to the Revenue Department claiming the landed property of the deceased Narayan and the Patelship for her son.

Embittered Feelings

The Revenue authorities decided in favour of Rabia Bi and this was stated to have embittered the feelings of Vitobha's Hindu relations who plotted to kill Mahomed Khasim as being the cause of the conversions and trouble. Accordingly they lay in wait for Khasim one day and attacking him with axes and lathis killed him on the spot. They then seized Rabia Bi and her children and confined them in a house, while some of them were preparing to cremate Khasim's dead body.

Two village 'muskooris' prevented them from burning the dead body and liberated Rabia Bi and her children.

All the accused persons were produced before the Sessions Judge of Gulbarga who, after a full inquiry, acquitted them on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The Nizam's Government appealed to the High Court.

Raja Bahadur Rai Bisheshernath one of the appellate judges delivered judgment acquitting thirteen of the accused. He found the remaining eight guilty of the charge and sentenced them to life imprisonment. Nawab Siddiq Yar Jung and Nawab Akbar Yar Jung differed from their colleague and acquitted only one of the accused and sentenced the remaining twenty to life imprisonment, recommending four of them for simple imprisonment on account of their old age.

Accordingly the twenty persons have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

AMBERNATH STRIKE SEQUEL

Complaints To Be Filed Against Labour Leaders

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, March 4.

Mr. I. T. Almaula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant, has ordered a complaint to be filed in the court of the Kalyan Resident Magistrate against Mr. S. V. Parulekar, of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, and Mr. Yeshwant K. Godse, a Labour Leader of Kurla, on a charge of contravening the order promulgated by the Kalyan Prant Officer under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code at Ambernath, inasmuch as they are alleged to have got pamphlets issued in connection with the strikers of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Mill on February 27 last.

13 Workers Jailed

Thirteen operatives of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Mill, who were arrested by the Kalyan Taluka police on charges of breach of Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order (promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. Code at Ambernath), rioting and assault were each sentenced to one month-and-a-half's rigorous imprisonment.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Grant For Preparing Electoral Rolls Sanctioned For Fourth Time

JUBBULPORE, March 5.

In order to prepare a fresh electoral roll of the Jubbulpore Municipality, as desired by the Local Government, the President of the Municipal Committee, it is reliably understood, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to meet the necessary expenses in this direction.

It may be recalled that it is for the fourth time that the electoral rolls are thus newly prepared at the enormous cost of the taxpayers' money.

It is further understood that Mr. B. M. Kunte, an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been deputed by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, to complete the work under his direct supervision, and as the voters' lists are not finished as yet, it is surmised that the fresh elections which were due on or about April 10, will be postponed "sine die."—United Press

It is understood that for the alleged removal of some papers from the settlement files, Mohmed Ali, a clerk who has recently been transferred from the Magistrate's office to the High Court, Kapurthala, has been suspended.

HARIJAN WORKER TO FAST AGAIN

BANGALORE, Mar. 5.

Mr. Tagadore Ramchandrarao, a wellknown Harijan worker of Mysore, has decided to undertake another fast from March 10 and the fast is understood to be indefinite.

The decision is a sequel to the unsatisfactory reply of several rich men of Mysore, whom Mr. Ramchandrarao requested to help his model village scheme at Tagadore.—United Press.

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M. Désiré Lemoine, Martincourt (Meuse), France.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Dr. F. M. de Molna'r (right) the Hungarian International Scout Commissioner, has arrived in Bombay with the Belgian Scout, Theo Van Mechelen, on a visit to India.

Another Crore On New Locomotive

"No Justification In Spending", Says Mr. Giri

Mr. V. V. Giri made the following speech in the Assembly:—

The Railways in India constitute a great State undertaking next only to that of Soviet Russia, both in point of route mileage and the number of workers employed. There are to-day nearly 700,000 railway workers, who, along with their families, would exceed in numerical strength the population of some nations of Europe. When you consider therefore, the Railway Budget, you consider the budget of thousands of families, who depend for their prospects of employment, re-employment and continued employment on the policies initiated by the State.

Now, Sir, there are to-day 47,000 retrenched workers on the railways during the last four or five years. The Hon'ble Commerce Member has stated that the railway finances are improving but it is little consolation to the 47,000 retrenched workers and their families, who are starving in the streets for want of food and raiment. This state of affairs could have been avoided if only the railway administrations and the Railway Board had accepted many of the suggestions made by organised unions and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, suggestions which, with a few financial commitments or in many cases with no financial commitments would have avoided the unemployment of 47,000 workers. I would however reserve this subject for a future consideration, if I get an opportunity at the time when the cuts will be moved.

Now, coming to those who are in employment it is no doubt true that wage cuts have been restored but it is equally true that there was as little or no justification for imposing wage cuts on the poorly paid staff as there is justification in restoring the cuts of highly paid officials. Then there is another point with regard to the new scales of wages that are sought to be introduced. This is an attack on the standard of living of the workers. This constant attack on the standard of living of the existing employees is a menace to the improvement of their conditions of service.

UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE.

According to the Budget, it is proposed to spend 450 lakhs of rupees on rolling stock. A hundred lakhs are intended to be spent on locomotives and boilers. I consider that this expenditure, from the little study that I have made, is unnecessary. If we take the formula supplied by the Raven Committee, not less than 65 per cent. of the total stock of the engines should be in use daily.

Even in 1925-26, the said Committee found a considerable number of locomotives without any hope of immediate use, resulting in considerable expenditure. According to the Financial Commissioner's reply to an interpellation, on March 13, there were 928 locomotives purchased on Class I Railways after that date. I find, according to that Committee's formula, that there are nearly 500 surplus broad gauge locomotives and 53 surplus metre gauge locomotives and 19 narrow gauge locomotives in excess. I would like to tell you that each broad gauge engine costs Rs. 90,000 and each metre guage engine costs Rs. 65,000.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

On this basis, I feel that at the present moment there is no justification for spending another crore of rupees on new locomotives.

I submit, from the point of view of the workers, if such manufactures are undertaken in this country, if a real organisation of the workshops is made, then unemployment will be greatly relieved and this retrenchment that has been going on for the last two years could, perhaps, have been profitably avoided. Now I wish to touch on another important question as briefly as possible, and that is the question of the rail-road enquiry. Sir, it is stated that the railways are losing every year not less than 190 lakhs due to the competition of the motor transport. It has also been said that for every competitive bus that competes with railways, Rs. 10 are lost every day.

At any rate, it is established that nearly two crores of rupees are lost by the railways through these competing services.

GREATER CO-ORDINATION.

I desire, Sir that there should be a greater co-ordination between the bus services and the railway services and I think the time has come when the proposition of State ownership of transport is practically established by the railways becoming State undertakings; now it may also, therefore, be necessary perhaps to consider whether or not in the first instance as a trial, the railway Administration of the Government of India might not take over the ownership and control of those transport services which run parallel to the trains and I think this matter ought to receive greater attention. As I stated, at the present moment over Rs. 190 lakhs are lost by the Railways every year and clearly this sum could be secured if the Railway Administration took charge of these buses and then certainly the railways would not suffer the loss that they are suffering. Sir, while reading the Rail-Road Report, I found that the M. & S. M. Railway Co., in order to compete with the bus services competing with the railway between Bezwada and Masulipatam, are now buying Diesel locomotives at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs in order to compete with twenty-five buses the capital cost of which would not exceed a lakh of rupees. The bus services are necessary. I also feel that the people in the country, the passengers, would like to have both the train and the bus services, but on account of this reason primarily, that is, the passengers can find comfortable seats in the buses free of any great rush while in the trains the way in which the third class accommodation is organised is disgraceful—on account of this very reason people would rather not like, if they could help it, to travel in trains.

SIR CECIL KAYE DIES IN NEW DELHI

Was Director Of Intelligence Department Of Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Sir Cecil Kaye died this morning in Delhi of heart failure. After a distinguished military career Sir Cecil was appointed Director of the Intelligence Department of the Government of India. After his retirement from the service of the Government of India, Sir Cecil went to Tonk as one of the Ministers in the State.

Considerable sympathy is felt for Lady Kaye who is now in Delhi.

Col. Sir Cecil Kaye is being buried at Sanawar in the Simla Hills. This arrangement has been made in accordance with his own express desire.

ENGINEER'S WIFE GETS DAMAGES

Rs. 5,000 Awarded For "Wicked Slander"

COLOMBO, Mar. 2.

A libel suit which created great interest throughout Ceylon concluded on Thursday in the District Court, Kandy, when Mrs. Ms.-Namara, wife of Mr. C. G. McNamara, Assistant Harbour Engineer, was awarded Rs. 5,000 damages and cost in a case in which she sued Mrs. Waring, wife of Mr. A.F. Waring, of Mount Pleasant estate, Peradiniya, for Rs. 25,000 damages for alleged slander.

The action was a sequel to a conversation alleged to have taken place in a hotel lounge.

The Judge, in the course of his finding, said he thought this was a case in which substantial damages should be awarded to the plaintiff, who was made the object of a wicked slander.

ON VIEW

From Thursday 7th March.

The New 1935

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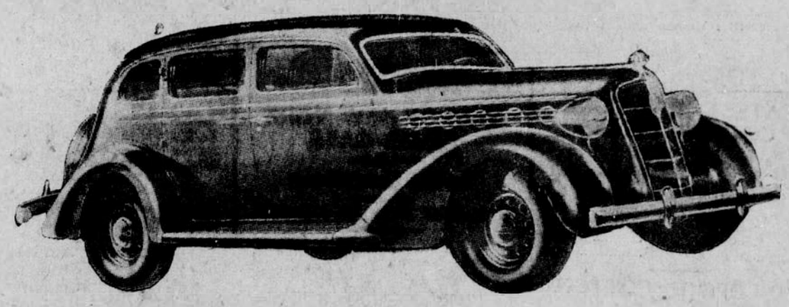

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A LETTER FROM ITALY

(Continued from page 6)

kind of understanding with the countries with which she has an adverse balance of trade. This short period of 16-2-35 to 31-3-35 has been chosen by the Fascist Government as a breathing time to watch the repercussions of the steps that it has taken upon these countries. In other words a feeler has been thrown to these countries to come to some kind of agreements, barter agreements, (or compensatory agreements as they are known in this strange peninsula) with Italy, 'by which she can exchange her national products with them.'

As to how far this warning will have the desire effect, it is too difficult to say anything at this stage.

Dislike Of Ottawa Treaty

In so far as India is concerned, it would appear that about a year and a half ago the Italian Government wanted to send a trade delegation to our country, but the Government of India were not in a position to receive the delegation at the time. And in the meantime, also, Italy's exports to India, consisting mainly of cotton and woollen piece-goods were dwindling. Whether these exports have gone down as a result of the high value of the lira, or as a result of the preferential tariffs that are the order of the day in our country or as consequence of both these forces working simultaneously, I leave it for our economists to find out. I cannot resist the temptation of expressing my sentiments, from what I have observed, that Ottawa stinks in the nostril of every country, in the world with which we have large trade relations.

And the fact remains that while the exports from Italy have dwindled considerably, her imports have remained more or less stationary. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Fascist Government has been making frantic efforts to correct this state of affairs as much in relation to her Indian trade as in relation to her trade with other countries.

I should recall in this connection that oil seeds from our country have long ago been totally prohibited from being imported into Italy. And, if the imports of cotton, jute and hides are not according to this new decree totally prohibited, I do envisage a situation in which the Fascist Government, after it has been able to find out during this period where it stands in its international trade, will, when the present decree lapses (31-3-35) adopt new measures to regulate imports into its territory. And although it may happen that the quotas fixed as above for cotton, jute, and hides may be revised, I doubt whether the revised quotas will be at all satisfactory to us. In other words exports of cotton, jute and hides, the three principal articles of export to Italy, now left will be very considerably reduced.

Indian Trade Commissioner

It is in the midst of this Italian melodrama, now being enacted on the international stage, that the Indian Trade Commissioner, Mr. M. R. Ahuja, appears on the scene. He opened his office, that is to say, the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner for Italy and Southern Europe on the 1st of this month.

And while he has had yet no time during this brief period that he has been here, to establish contact with the officers of State concerned with the trade and commerce of the country, he has been confronted with the new situation that has been created by this Fascist decree.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Ahuja, painstaking and hard-working that he is, will keep the Government of India fully informed about the developments that are and will be taking place in this country about its trade with India. The Government of India will also be well advised to shake off all red tapism, to remain in close and constant touch with the Indian Trade Commissioner, and, being a man on the spot, to take his counsels in any understanding that it may be contemplating to arrive at with the Italian Government as regards India's trade with this country.

As to what will be the repercussions of this new decree on the economic situation in Italy, it is difficult to envisage. But as Italy imports largely raw materials, her industries depending upon these raw materials (and they are many) will suffer, unemployment will increase, and the internal price level will rise.

But perhaps the Fascist Government had no alternative but to adopt these measures of import restrictions to defend the lira.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF STUDENTS

Ahmedabad School Principal And Head Master Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

The Principal and Head Master of the City High School have been arrested by the police under sections 120 and 420 I.P.C. the alleged for cheating of Matriculation students. They were released on bail last night.

The police are conducting enquiries into the complaint of cheating against the City High School, whose office was again searched and some official paper seized.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 1 POINT

Slight Improvement In Crossrates

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN BULLION

Wheat Steady But Linseed Dull And Tin easy

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

On Tuesday crossrates registered some improvement.

GOOD FOREIGN BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

New York cotton opened quiet but thereafter improved slightly on good foreign buying.

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN BULLION.

Gold and silver both reacted to-day after the continued rise during the last few days.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED DULL.

Wheat was quiet and linseed was dull. Tin was easy.

EASIER TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet due to the lack of enquiry. Giltaged securities showed an easier tendency with the general lack of confidence.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	12.39
To-day's opening	12.37
Difference	—.02
To-days closing	12.38
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 5.

Previous closing	6.95
To-day's opening	6.92
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.90
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 246

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 5.

Cotton was dull and uninteresting with political and monetary uncertainties having a very restricted effect on operations. However the recovery in sterling had somewhat reassuring influence on the market but the absence of speculative activity to an serious extent rendered general movements very narrow and unimportant.

The situation in textiles also continued stagnant in view of the talk of the curtailment in goods.

Business in May was done at the opening at 12.37 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined moderately on some foreign selling and liquidation coupled with lower Liverpool advices but later rallied on some trade buying and foreign support consequent upon some improvement in sterling with May ruling at 12.38. Thereafter trading was quiet but the nduertone remained steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.38 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 5.

The following were the opening ranges

May	(12.40/12.39) 12.39/12.37
July	(12.46/12.46) 12.46/12.45
October	(12.49/12.39) 12.38/12.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(7.00) 6.90
American July	(6.95) 6.90
Egyptian March	(8.60) 8.55
Egyptian July	(8.59) 8.54

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 5.

10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs. 246-8 and Rs. 246 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 246 with New York futures unchanged.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Small Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

In jutes limited business took place and prices kept steady. In Coals small business resulted. In Teas nothing was reported owing to the lack of support. In Miscellaneous electricals kept steady, while Indian Iron and Steel were quieter. Government securities were barely steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 89/9 small lots; 3 1/2 per cent paper 96/13; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/9 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/7; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/5; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/7; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/5; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 106/8; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 101/12 small lot.

Banks:—Bengal Central 10/6; Central 40; Imperial fully paid 1628/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/2; West Victoria pref 4/12.

Coals:—Equitable 37/1; Hurriladih 15/12; Standard 32 small lot; West Jamuria 13.

Jutes:—Auckland 257/8 small lot; Bally 252; Barnagore 195/8; Belvedere 427; Clive 35/12 small lot; Cheviot 232/8; Dalhousie 420; Delta 415; Fort Gloster 694/8; Fort William 380; Gouripore 774; Howrah 62/9; Hukumchand 14/12; India 470; Kamarhatty 621; Kanknarrah 536 small lot; Lansdowne 213/8; National 26/4; Presidency 6; Reliance 82/4 small lot; Standard 398.

Miscellaneous:—Bareilly electric 14/12; Benares elec. 15/8; Jubbulpore elec. 13/4; Bengal Iron 4/2; Indian Iron and Steel 6/13; Marahalls and Sons 1/9 small lot; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/1; Indian Cables 3/14; Titaghur paper ordy 21/4; Titaghur paper defd 9/6; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 38 small lot cum div; Raza Sugar 164/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 27/4.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	4.77 1/8
To-day's opening	4.77 5/8
To-day's closing	4.76 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	4.75 5/8
To-day's opening	4.77 1/4
To-day's closing	4.77 1/4
Difference	+.01 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	71.15
To-day's opening	71.37
To-day's closing	71.46
Difference	+.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 5.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.77-1/4 with steadier movements. Thereafter it was slightly upward on renewal of confidence.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.77 1/4.

Franc opened at 71.37 and then advanced to 71 40 and thereafter went back to 71.37.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 71.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 5.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 1/8d.	26 11/16d.
Spot	27 3/16d.	26 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 5.

Gold per ounce (£7-8-10) £7-7-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 5.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 5.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.36)	5.39 3/8
New York on Bombay (36.20)	36.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.91)	0.90 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-7 7/8)	1-8 1/2
London on Milan (55.84)	56.68
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/6, 71/10 and 71/15. The market eased under heavy general liquidation and disappointed selling influenced by easiness in Shanghai advices with the first settlement touching 64 but later prices improved on the expectation of better foreign news. However on discouraging London cable the market again fell but closed steady at Rs. 64/9, 71/13 and 72/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/6, 36/7 and 36/8/3 prices improved on better foreign cables but later declined on fairly good selling by banks and local interests on the reversal of trend of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/6, 36/7/6 and 36/8/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened with March unquoted, May at 59-3/4 and July 62. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96-7/8. Prices declined on some commission house selling but the undertone has improved on the better technical position of the market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 5.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £220 sellers Steady) £218 1/2 buyers £218 5/8 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady) £10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 1/4 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-10

Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-3

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17) £16 7/8 value

Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning March (£18 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 3/16 paid and value.

April-June (6 9/16) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 7/8) £14 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 11 0
Rate at noon	6 10 6
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 3 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 0
Linseed May	6 10 6

The tone was quiet.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

On the 28th February 1935.

(In thousands of rupees).

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Notes in circulation	1,83,20,67
Reserve Coin and bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	78,54,61
Gold bullion in India	41,35,27
Silver bullion in India	12,92,89
Securities (purchase price) in India	35,60,95
Securities (purchase price) in England	14,56,95

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 2nd March 1935 865,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 2nd March 1935 35,307,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 2nd March 1935 Nil; from 1st April 1934 to the 2nd March 1935 2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 2nd March 1935 865,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 2nd March 1935 33,057,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

S.S. Nirpura, Captain J. Wardon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Ports Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Silverash, Captain G. A. Reay, Agents Volkart Bros., arrived from Ports Los Angeles via Colombo.

S.S. City of Venice, Captain A. Lee, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., arrived from Ports Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

S.S. Soudan, Captain M. G. Symonds, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Saugor, Captain N. R. Burgess, Agents Graham's Trading Co., sailed for Porbunder.

S.S. City of Melbourne, Captain J. Butler, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., sailed for Barcelona via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Barala, Captain F. L. Sampson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Basra via Coast Ports.

S.S. England Maru, Captain S. Kano, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Kobe via Singapore.

LOADING.

March 5.

S.S. President Monroe for American ports via Port Said.

VERY DULL TONE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Sagging Tendency In Gilt-Edged Securities

EASY OPENING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

On the Stock Exchange, despite a reaction in the price of gold, Kaffirs and other gold minings were not materially affected but in all other sections a very dull tone prevailed, Giltedged securities especially falling heavily mainly due to the Prime Minister's statement on new armament's expenditure which damped the hope of taxation relief.

An uneventful quiet day was experienced in the foreign Exchange Market. Sterling early recovered in terms of dollars and francs and the recovery was maintained throughout the day. There were no signs of British control intervening.

The rise in sterling has a restraining effect on most commodities. Wall Street opened easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Monday, Feb. 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, Feb 26 £97
Wednesday, Feb 27 £97 1/2
Thursday Feb 28 £98
Friday, March 1 £98

Monday, March 4 £97 Ex. Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 5.

5-30 p.m.

Market generally were inactive. Giltedgeds were weak. Mining shares were quiet and generally easier. Industrials generally were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87 3/4 Ex Div) £86 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £106 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £113

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (106 3/4) £166 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/4) 4 3/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3

Musical Industries (31-3) 30-6

Princhin Johnson (42-3) 42-3

Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-3

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (104-3) 103-6

Realisation 1930 (87-6) 87-6

Dunlop Rubber (49-10 1/2) 49-0

University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

Ford Motors (32-6) 31-3

Cables and Wireless (6 1/2) 6 3/8

British American Tobacco (117-8) 116-3

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ord (135-6) 133-9

P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (93-0) 92-6

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Ltd. Ordinary (9-3) 9-9

Inter Nickels (24 1/2) 24 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (286-3) 286-3

Goddar New (202-6) 202-6

Moddar New (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (275-0) 275-0

Spring Mines (196-3) 196-3

Union Corporation (152-6) 152-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49) £48 1/2

L M S Ord (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8

Southern Dutch (£21) £20 1/2

Landing Pass 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £134 1/2

London Board C Stock (£96 1/4) £97

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 5.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 Ex Div) £87

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97 Ex Div) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116 5/8) £116 5/8

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/2) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9

Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-10 1/2) 22-6

Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-4 1/2) 60-9

Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 5/8

East Rand Proprietary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2

Rand Mines (151-3) 153-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 39-4 1/2

Anglo Persian (50-0) 49-4 1/2

Burma Oil (76-3) 45-0

Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9

Shell Transport (51-3) 50-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 5.

General Motors (dol 29 5/8) dol 29 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/8) dol 10 1/8

dol 10 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 32 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 81) unquoted.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 5

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 3 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 10 3
Turner and Newall	2 13 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 6
Attock Oil	0 8 0
Associated Portland Cement	2 4 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 17 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 5 0
Beira Railways	0 15 7½
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 14 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co.	3 8 6
General Electric Ord	2 9 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	76 0 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 15 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 8 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9 6.13 p.c. p.a.

Market quiet and unsettled.

Interest confined to a few specialities.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO., Ld.

Figures Of Outturn For February Last

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of February 1935 was:—

Pig Iron	70,790 tons.
Steel Ingots	70,800 tons.
Finished Steel	46,200 tons.

Record Earnings Of Tata Hydro-Elec. Concern

Satisfactory Progress With Substantial Increase In Income

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

BOMBAY, March 5.

The monthly gross earning figures issued by Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., for the month of February 1935 are as under:—

Tata Hydro	.....	Rs. 3,46,378
Andhra Valley	.....	Rs. 3,97,980
Tata Power	.....	Rs. 6,12,748

Total earnings for the fiscal year up to February are as under:—

	1934 Rs.	1935 Rs.	Increase Rs.
Tata Hydro	31,43,425	35,11,662	3,68,237
Andhra Valley	37,23,841	40,02,728	2,79,287
Tata Power	39,26,150	45,85,682	6,59,532

From the above figures it will be seen that all the three companies are doing well and their total earnings show substantial increase. Tata Powers are making large profits and despite February being a month of 28 days, the gross earning for the month are about rupees one thousand below last January. There is a steady and sustained progress and this fact being known, the company was able enough to get new Conversion Bonds at 2 per cent. in London market creating a new record for Indian Companies. The share-holders of above companies will look with confidence for further progress and better dividends.

For comparative study below figures of gross earnings are given:—

TATA HYDRO E. P. S. CO., LTD.

Comparative gross earnings of Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., are as under:—

	1932	1933	1934
July	4,38,741	3,95,530	3,84,010
August	5,57,791	3,99,161	4,03,933
September	3,96,000	3,91,394	3,91,134
October	4,14,094	3,66,360	4,14,992
November	4,24,692	3,71,285	4,26,520
December	3,95,546	3,79,257	4,61,772
	1933	1934	1935
January	4,01,078	3,61,213	3,94,375
February	3,96,113	3,42,330	3,46,378
March	3,74,720	3,51,684	.....
April	4,03,304	3,20,177	.....
May	4,08,858	2,05,873	.....
June	4,48,321	3,58,771	.....
Total	49,29,265	44,33,085	.....

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	1932	1933	1934
July	5,17,300	4,86,598	5,31,526
August	5,57,491	4,89,355	5,63,830
September	5,31,006	4,67,815	5,44,323
October	5,41,545	4,84,422	5,94,529
November	5,31,802	4,71,684	4,80,433
December	5,38,244	4,78,373	5,07,145
	1933	1934	1935
January	4,96,600	4,73,400	4,42,184
February	4,46,284	4,57,196	3,97,980
March	4,94,738	4,85,128	.....
April	4,81,565	4,65,437	.....
May	4,43,201	3,59,937	.....
June	4,94,049	4,21,433	.....
Total	60,94,049	54,06,937	.....

TATA POWER CO., LTD.

	1932	1933	1934
July	4,29,568	4,61,442	5,11,575
August	4,84,229	4,68,762	5,21,369
September	4,80,000	4,57,978	5,03,628
October	4,97,027	4,67,907	5,37,514
November	4,91,872	4,88,391	6,06,277
December	5,35,102	5,00,270	6,20,219
	1933	1934	1935
January	4,90,186	5,00,423	6,13,791
February	4,24,734	4,85,363	6,12,748
March	4,06,899	5,15,982	.....
April	4,09,174	5,09,522	.....
May	4,22,644	4,81,272	.....
June	3,64,517	4,23,801	.....
Total	54,25,952	59,04,450	.....

PLIGHT OF ZANZIBAR INDIANS

(Continued From Page 9).

to establish a monopoly of Clove Trade. In page 26 of the Report, Mr. Menon says that the average export of clove was about six lakhs. The levy that all exporters had to pay to the Clove Growers Association for every 35 pounds was seven annas. Mr. Menin says that the private trader has to compete with the Association at a difference of seven annas. I say it is not so. He has to compete at a difference of fourteen annas. I say this because the Association does not pay the levy, and gets the advantage of the others paying the levy of seven annas to them. Hence it means that private traders will have to compete at fourteen annas and not seven. Those who believe it is only seven annas difference are labouring under a delusion."

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Referring to what had been stated in the Report regarding the appointment of the Commission by a Zanzibar Government and Mr. Menon's suggestion that action regarding the L. A. Decree should be delayed pending the Report of the Commission, Mr Ghulaumali said that the Commission had been appointed to enquire into and report about the agricultural indebtedness having due regard to the interest of the creditors and make recommendations for the relief of the debtors Strictly speaking, the Commission had not been asked to make recommendations regarding the L.A. Decree. And hence action should not be delayed. The Commission might give expression to a pious desire regarding the L.A. Decree and the Government might turn round and tell them that no opinion regarding the question had been asked of them. The Government of India would be committing a serious blunder if they went on waiting for the Commission's recomendations, because the Commission had been appointed for Agricultral indebtedness Moratorium had forced into bankrutcy several Indians and the harm would continue. It was a tiring measure and delay was fatal. Why should the Government of India wait? It should immediately set about to have the L.A. Decree repealed or get it amended. If Government is still in doubt, they should immediately wire to Zanzibar Government to enquire if the Commission would enquire and report about the L.A. Decree also. Let them be assured of that before waiting any longer.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Tenders for Rs one crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 5th March 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,15,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-8-0 were allotted approximately 86 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-15-11 per annum.

2 Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 12th March 1935. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 14th March 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

Renewal Of Upward Price Move

Cement And Steel Shares Active

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during the small session prices improved as anticipated. There was fairly good turnover and the market displayed healthy undertone.

ACTIVE BUYING AT THE DECLINE

At the opening the market was quiet and there was scattered liquidation in Tata Steel shares which resulted in some decline but later prices advanced on active buying and closed at about the highest level of the day. Satisfactory earning monthly figures imparted better feeling in Hydro-Electric section. Cement section was very steady and Mill shares also fared well.

RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 702 and declined to Rs. 692 on nervous liquidation. At this level there was active buying and prices closed at Rs. 720. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 157 and after declining to Rs. 155 advanced to Rs. 159 8. Tata Steel second preference shares closed at Rs. 173.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS FIRM UP

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1750 and after declining to Rs. 1735 prices improved to Rs. 1747. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1785 and declined to Rs. 1877. At this level there was some enquiry which rallied prices to Rs. 1882. Hydro shares opened at Rs. 178 and closed at Rs. 177/8.

CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Bundi shares opened at Rs. 47 and after declining to Rs. 46/4 closed at Rs. 47/8. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 450 and advanced to Rs. 457. Punjabs opened at Rs. 30 6 and after advancing to Rs. 31/6 declined to Rs. 30/14.

MOVEMENT IN MILL SECTION

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 941 and declined to Rs. 937 on scattered liquidation. At the decline there was some buying which hardened prices to Rs. 947/8. Century shares opened at Rs. 306 and fluctuated between Rs. 303 and Rs. 310 and finally closed at Rs. 308. Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 236 and Nagpurs were steady at Rs. 379.

BELLAPUR AND BURMA SHARES

Bellapur shares were firm on active buying and closed at Rs. 308/12. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 413 and advanced to Rs. 416. At this level there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 408/12. Telephone shares were also firm.

GENERAL MARKET OUTLOOK.

As pointed out before we expect further improvement in prices and prefer purchases on all weak markets. The technical position of the market is healthy. Weak Bulls were forced to liquidate holding as it was considered unwise to pay big budly differences. Thus outside operators are nervous now to touch Steel shares but among short sellers there is also some weak element and they will also be forced to cover in advancing markets.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	947 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	308 12
100 Central India	379 6
100 Colaba	148 12
100 Coorla	117 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	80 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-0
100 Finley	120 0
100 Gokak	222 8
1000 Hindustan	1,385 0
100 Indore	101 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	236 4
250 Laxmi	780 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1360 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	198 12
100 Oosmanshahi	N 70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	100 0
100 Swadeshi	240 0
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1475 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	105 0
25-50 Central Bank	40 12
500 Imperial Bank	1,620 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	405 0
50-100 India	122 8
5 Union	5-14-0
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	47 8
70 Gwalior	132 8
160 Indian	457 8
40 Katni Def.	1485 0
100 Katni Ord.	425 0
75 Okha	232 8
10 Punjab	30 14
100 Shahabad	448 12
70 United	88 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 4
15-75 New India	48 4
200 Oriental	4840 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,782 8
10 Ajmer	10 0
50 Bombay Tram	168 2
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 12
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	198 2
100 Tata Hydro	177 8
1000 Tata Power	1,747 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantij	370 0
100 Amr. Patty	120 0
100 C. Province	89 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujarat	68 0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	782 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	34 0
30 Tata Steel Defd.	720 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	159 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	206 4
50 Belapur Sugar	308 12
250 Bombay Steam	310 0
125 Bombay Burma	418 12
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	128 12
8sh. British B. Petrol	3-13-6
50 Bombay Telephone	121 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	163 12
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	540 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	12 5
30 Tata Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	21 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1390 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	146 0
7½ p c Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 5

Century 306 305 307 303 308 310 308
Bombay Dyeing 941 937 940 938 945 943 947
Kohinoor 235 236
Central India 376 373 378 381 379
New Great 188 191 198/12
Simplex 98 100
Swadeshi 238 241 240
Bundi 47 46/12 46/4 47/8
Indian Cement 450 451 450 453 458 457
Pnjab 30/6 30/8 31/2 31/6 30/14
Shahabad 445 442 451 448
Andhra 1785 1777 1782 1780 1782
Tata Hydro 178 177
Tata Power 1750 1740 1735 7746 1747
Tram 168/2
Tata Steel Defd 702 692 700 715 716 713 715 720
Tata Steel Ord 157 155 156/8 157/8 159 158/8 159/8
Bellapur 307 305 309 308
Bombay Steam 310
Bombay Burma 413 416 408

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, March 4

March 58.75 plus 25
May 59.20—
July 60.15—35

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 4

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/8 cent to 58 cents.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 4

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	2
Amer Forp Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	1 3 4
Consolidated Gas	18
Western Union Telg	25
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	14 3 4
Erie R R	10
Great North Ptd	12
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Seagram	17
Electrical and Musica.	7
4 1/2 per cent 1956 Canadian N R P	1 0
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	32 1 4
Noranda Mines	35
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1 4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 3 4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	53
International Harvestor	53
Ford Motors of Canada A	29
General Motors	29 1 2
Socony	13
Chase Bank	23 1 4
National City Bank	20 1 4
Sun Life of Canada	320
Celanese Corp of Amr	89
Alaska J	17

Total business 1/2 million
Market inactive and lower

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 5

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Apr: 5/32 May
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 280 3/4
Banks selling T T 278 3/4
Banks buying T T 276 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 536
Banks buying D D 546
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 86 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.77 3/8 4th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 3/8 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 5th instant
Java/London 6.95 4th instant
London/Paris 71.15 4th instant
London/Belgium 20.09 4th instant
London/Switzerland 14.45 4th instant
London/Italy 56.18 4th instant
London/Berlin 11.68 1/2 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant
London/New York 4.75 5/8 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 6.95 1/2 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-6-10 1/2 2nd instant £7-8-10 4th instant
Silver London Ready 27 2nd instant 27 1/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 27 1/16 2nd instant 27 3/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 58 1/2 2nd instant 58 1/4 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd instant 5/8 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd instant 3/4 per cent 4th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd March 12,806 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,263,998 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,233,428 bales
Increase 30,570

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 5.

	cwts.
Wheat	5,176
Linseed	10,579
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	285
Gingellyseed	278
Groundnuts	3,218
Castoreed	1,566
Rice	23,788
Myraboltams	1,182
Cottonseed	6,588
Gram	675
Joowar	224
Barely	922
	Tons.
Coal	1,783

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 5

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton prices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 247 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 246. There was a marked absence of any important business and prices remained steady at the opening level. It appears that owing to small rally in sterling from a low point local operators were not inclined to operate.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but the market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points. The local market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

The local market will remain closed to-morrow.

Broach A/M. Rs. 246/8
Broach J/A. Rs. 244/4
Oomra March Rs. 223
Oomra May Rs. 220/8
Bengal March Rs. 142/4
Bengal May Rs. 143/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	155	150	145	142	
Panjab	155	150	145	142	
Rajputana	157	152	147	144	
Oomra No. 3	232	229	226	222	...
C P No. 1	250	247	244	240	...
C P No. 2	240	237	234	230	...
Broach No. 2	264	260	256	254	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	1,767	168,780
Central India	733	56,913
Barsi and Nagar	300	74,611
Hyderabad-Gaorani		29,946
Berar	2,329	240,206
Central Province	1,434	56,951
Total Oomras	6,563	627,407
Dholera	559	98,367
N.-W. Provinces	148	27,448
Rajputana	192	13,698
Sind-Punjab	2,392	236,308
Broach	1,370	53,607
Coompta and Dharwar	269	31,313
Westerns-Northerns	155	23,567
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,216
Persian		2,304
American	...	8,774
Egyptian and African	3,298	126,726
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	104
Total	14,946	1,278,944

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,510	197,327
Japan and China	4,393	536,595
Coast Ports		12,074
Up-country by Rail		103,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		22,718
Total	6,903	877,161

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 4-3-35	3343000	3501000
Receipts yesterday 4-3-35	6000	1000
Exports to date 4-3-35	3396000	7689000
Stock at Ports 1-3-35	2575000	3367000
Stock at Interior Townns 1-3-35	637000	1798000
Stock at Liverpool 1-3-35	367000	1052000
Visible Supply 1-3-35	3900000	7879000
Quantity in sight 1-3-35	6890000	10033000
Quantity out of sight 1-3-35	6308000	8707000

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Mar 4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25+
C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/1 1/2 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt 5/10 1/2 nominal
C and F Karachi per cwt 5/10 1/2 nominal

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 5

The local silver market was quiet to-day on long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices after advancing to Rs. 71/14 declined to Rs. 71/6. Shanghai T T on London was quiet at 1-8 3/8. Montreal silver market was irregular with a good enquiry for near months but distants were easy on realising. Both China and America were buyers but Indian operators were sellers in London. It appears that the market is reacting after the recent rise and we do not look for any material decline but sharp fluctuations in cross rates may have temporary effect. The gold market was fairly steady.

	Rs	a	p.
Ready silver	64	10	0
Fagan delivery	71	12	0
Chaitra delivery	72	3	0
Ready gold	36	7	0
Fagan delivery	36	7	6
Chaitra delivery	36	8	6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, March 5

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/11
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/3
5 per cent 1935 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/13 and declined to Rs 96/10 on long liquidation There was some covering at the decline and prices rallied to Rs 96/12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 4

Broach A/M opening 248 1/4: highest 248 1/2; lowest 247 closing 247 1/2
Broach J/A opening 246 1/2; highest 246 3/4; lowest 245; closing 245 3/4
Oomra March opening 223; highest 223; lowest 222 3/4; closing 223
Oomra May opening 221 1/2; highest 221 1/2; lowest 221 1/4; closing 221 1/4
Bengal March opening 144; highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 1/4; closing 143 1/2
Bengal May opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 3/4; closing 145 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 8 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 19 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 6 1/2

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC EARNINGS

The gross earnings (subject to adjustment) of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of February 1935 was Rs 3,46,378 against Rs. 3,42,330 for the corresponding month of 1934) and for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1935, they were Rs 35,11,662 (against Rs. 31,43,425 in 1934); Andhra Valley Power Supply Co's gross earnings for February 1935 were Rs 3,97,980 (against Rs. 4,57,196 in 1934) and for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1935 Rs. 40,02,728 (against Rs. 37,28,841 in 1934); Tata Power Co's gross earnings for February were Rs 6,12,748 (against Rs. 4,85,363 in 1934) and for the fiscal year ended Feb 1934 Rs. 45,85,632 (against Rs. 39,26,150 in 1934).

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 4

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £87 X D
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £97 X D
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £87 1/2 X D
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 5/8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 139 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 247 Liverpool May 1935 6.94 Rs. 55 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 247 New York May 12.39 Rs 42 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 87/8/10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, Mar 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Mar 4.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	11.68 1/2
Amsterdam	6.95 1/2
Brussels	20.09
Madrid	34.00
Milan	56.18
Berne	14.46
Paris	71.15
Prague	113.62
T. T. London on New York	4.75-5/8
Closing rate	4.75-5/8

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 5.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with May 12.40. The market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and foreign selling. Weakness in Sterling influenced considerable long liquidation which met trade buying and short covering. Irregular fluctuations of sterling and continental selling were the chief contributing factors in a fall in cotton prices.

Professional operators are holding aloof and are watching developments. It is feared that the European Gold Bloc will not be able to hold Gold Standard and there are fears of devaluation of dollar.

Cotton prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finely closed at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 8 points at 12.58c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.40—05 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 12.37—08 (10-4 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.97 plus 09 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 6.92 plus 04 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Good market. Looks higher.

Liverpool: Advance owing to fall in Pounds sterling exchange. Our opinion is that the market will continue to advance owing to revival of speculation and owing to anxiety regarding gold.

Liverpool: Market dominated by instability of exchange rates. Rather more outside buying but no broad interest. Possibility Washington retaliation overhangs situation.

New York: Market eased on foreign liquidation and further decline sterling.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orwis Bros and Co. New York:—

Market dull. Disappointed bulls principal sellers. Moderate trade buying and shorts covering.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. New York:

Textile interests talking of curtailment in goods. Accumulating price fixing principal support. Expect sagging tendency.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service: America: Cloths slow; sales below 75 per cent of production; prices lower; order lists expiring rapidly; stocks beginning to accumulate; activity maintained but many mills need business soon.

England: Yarn and cloth demand slow; stocks accumulating; margins weak; more machinery stopping.

France: deteriorating. Germany and Italy: unchanged. Japan: sales below production.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Mar 4

May 1935	12.39—04
July 1935	12.45—47
(October) 1935	12.38—39
December 1935	12.44—45
January 1936	12.48—48
Middling Spot	12.55—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Mar 4

March 1935	12.27—05
May 1935	12.38—08
July 1935	12.44—02
Middling Spot	12.58—05

NEW YORK

New York Mar 4

New York 10.55 a.m.—	
May 1935	12.38
July 1935	12.45
October 1935	12.37
New York Noon Call—	
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.43
October 1935	....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Mar 4

Bales

Days Receipts at all U S Ports	6,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Days Exports to the Continent	5,000

LINSEED OILS.

London Mar 4

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Mar sellers 21/7 1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt May-Aug sellers 22

LONDON RUBBER

London Mar 4

Smoked sheet standard rifled per sellers 6.5/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar 4

Copper Brazilen	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	219

LONDON SILVER.

London Mar 4

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27.3/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 5.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open unchanged prices, but the market opened very quiet on Monday at a rise of 4 points with May 6.92. There was outside speculative buying on easiness of sterling which met with hedge-selling. Bombay selling and straddle operations against purchases of Uppers were followed. Later on prices advanced further on speculative buying due to expectations of easier sterling. America was buying distant positions and there was profit-taking towards the close. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 7.20d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close March was quoted 6.06 May 6.07 and July 6.08

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

This section was barely steady with a moderate turnover. There was some straddle buying of Uppers. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 5 points while Uppers futures advanced 2 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was steady with a limited business. Sakels closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures closed 4 points up to 6 points down.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 4.

	10-12 a.m Quotations	To-day's Price.
March 1935	6.92	6.94
April 1935		6.87+07
May 1935	6.87	6.85+07
June 1935		6.82+07
July 1935		6.88+06
August 1935		6.84+06
September 1935		6.80+06
October 1935		6.77+05
November 1935		6.76+06
December 1935		6.75+05
January 1936		6.75+05
February 1936		6.75+06
Middling Spot		7.20+06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 4

F. G. A. SAKELLARIDIS—	
March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.58
July 1935	8.57
October 1935	8.54
November 1935	8.51
January 1936	8.51
F.G.F. Spot	8.90

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 4

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.01
Fine (Good Staple)	6.16
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.31
COMRA —	
Fine No. 1 Staple	6.09
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.14
Fine No. 1 Staple)	6.34
BENGAL —	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.14
SCINDE —	
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.14
Superfine	4.24

SEEDS

London, Mar. 4.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Mar/April sellers £9/7/6.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Apr/May sellers £11/7/6.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Apr/May sellers £11/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont, C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £11/15/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Mar/May sellers £12/0/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar 4.

Wheat, Bezana Canta Fe parcels; Apr/May sellers 21/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Apr/June 21/7 1/2
Wheat, Soft Australian, parcels, Nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, March Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality) 10, 38.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar 4.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or after	57
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or after	67
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	87-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	110
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.	130-1/2
National Bank of India	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

Will Gold-Bloc Surrender?

U. S. MARKETS WEAK AND HESITANT

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and company, of N. Y.:—

All markets weak and hesitant due dollar strength plus fears of damage to lessoning export trade if gold bloc countries forced to surrender. Bearish views predominate because of unemployment increases, merely moderate spring trade, textile interests talking of curtailment in goods, large expected cotton acreage and no assurance of dollar's devaluation. Price fixing by manufactures to check decline in value of unsold goods principal market support. Believe insufficient and expect sagging tendency in cotton. Domestic situation in wheat favourable to wheat prices but argentine selling on advances though quality poor. Rubber, tin coffee, unchanged to weak.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1935

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M.L.Cs. Assail Excise Policy

Prohibition Given Up In Favour Of Revenue

CHALLENGE TO MINISTER

The Excise Policy of the Government of Bombay came for severe condemnation when the Bombay Legislative Council took up the demand for a grant of Rs. 46,67,000 for the Excise Department on Tuesday.

A motion for reducing the votable amount of about forty-two lakhs by Rs. 100 was moved and the occasion was utilised in reviewing the policy of gradual prohibition laid down in 1925. Practically every member said that the Government had thrown to the winds their previous resolutions and that their policy was mainly dependent on the revenue derived from Excise.

Alcohol Is Food!

Rao Saheb Kulkarni, who moved the cut, said that Government cared very little to morality while Mr. L. R. Gokhale asked the Government if it was not a fact that the Hon. the Dewan Minister-in-Charge had given a go-by to the policy of "gradual decrease" and taken up the policy of "gradual increase."

It was left to Dr. Joseph D'Souza to defend the present policy of the Government, saying that alcohol was food, and one ounce of alcohol was equal to an ounce of butter.

No Moral Courage!

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, who made a forceful attack on the policy of the Government said that the Minister for Excise had not the moral or intellectual courage to enunciate before the House what policy he was following. He hoped that the Minister would state honestly, sincerely and emphatically as to what his policy was, whether he had any policy at all.

Dr. Gilder who severely criticised the present policy referred to Dr. D'Souza's speech and said that since glycerine also contained alcohol people could not get drunk on it nor could ladies use whisky as toilet!

A demand for a sum of Rs. 4,667,000 for excise (transferred) was made by Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli at the resumed session of the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar moved a cut reducing the pay of Superintendents of Rs. 63,100 by Rs. 1,000 to draw attention to the sorry state of affairs in the Excise Department at Karachi.

When pointed out by the President that he could not raise a general discussion on his motion, Mr. Gazdar withdrew his motion for cut.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, then, moved the cut reducing the establishment charges of the Department of Rs. 1,018,400 by Rs. 100.

The object in view of moving the motion, according to the mover was to understand the exact policy of the Excise Department and recruiting candidates to the Department.

Speaking on behalf of the backward and labouring classes he said that although there were well-deserving candidates, only Anglo-Indians, Christians and members of the other communities were given preference. The resolutions and circulars of the Government regarding recruitment into public services had not been put into practice. The claims of the depressed classes children for proper education and the claims of well-deserving candidates had been overlooked. Repeated requests to proper authorities in this connection had fallen on deaf ears.

QUESTION OF RECRUITMENT.

Mr. Brander (Commissioner of Excise) replying said that candidates did come and apply for being taken up in the Department. But before they were selected to be appointed there were several considerations which those who complained about appointments did not realise. There was a long waiting list that had to be taken into consideration before appointments were made. The particular candidate, about whom Dr. Solanki complained, had applied and his application would be considered in due course.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli also made a few remarks.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, said that recruitment to the Excise Department required a little more attention by the officers in charge. There had been no prescribed standards regarding the appointment of Superintendents. The Excise department could not escape general criticism regarding it. He wanted proper representation in appointments. He appealed to Dr. Solanki to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Solanki complained that no proper representation of the Depressed class had been made in the Department and that he and his colleague had lost the good feeling that they entertained towards the Government. He, however, withdrew his motion.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni (Poona) moving a cut of Rs. 100 from the Excise votable grant of Rs. 42,00,000 said that the sale of liquor had exceeded the prescribed limits laid down in 1928. It had been stated in 1925 that no new shops would be opened. Though the resolution had been adhered to till 1930, the Department had begun to look to the Treasury than to morality and threw to winds their decisions and Government resolutions by opening new shops. He complained that the facts contained in the Report of the Excise Department and the answers to questions given by the Minister never tallied.

A QUESTION TO MINISTER.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) supporting the motion for cut quoted the Minister of Excise who in a speech in 1933 had said that his policy of Excise was minimum of consumption with maximum of revenue without harming the cause of temperance or the goal of complete prohibition. The Minister had a convenient conscience to say that the policy of prohibition laid down in 1928 was being followed. He asked if it was not a fact that the Minister had given a go-by to the policy of gradual decrease of consumption and conveniently taken up a policy of gradual increase.

To a question from Dewan Bahadur Patil, the Excise Minister stated that the ration prescribed in 1928 had not been exceeded.

RATIONING SYSTEM.

Mr B. S. Kamat wanted to know from the Minister as to what was the rationing system that had been adopted by the Government? Whether the rationing was by shop to shop or by districts. What was the limit laid down? He also wanted the Minister to lay before the House the total consumption in the Presidency during the last ten years, year after year so that the House might be able to know whether the policy of gradual prohibition was being followed or not.

FOOD IN MODERATE CONSUMPTION

Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza (Bombay City, South) remarking at the outset that he was not holding any brief either for the Government or for the non-officials who condemned the present policy, and came to the conclusion that consumption of liquor on a moderate scale was food.

The first postulate that the members had to satisfy themselves was whether there was any substitute for the ordinary constituents of diet. Quoting a London authority on the subject, the speaker said that consumption of alcohol on a moderate scale sought to do that.

A member interrupting asked the speaker to state the injurious effects that followed consumption of alcohol.

The speaker replied that the injurious effects came only when the limits of moderation were transgressed. (laugther).

Mr. Bakhale: Are we considering. Sir, whether alcohol is food or are we considering the policy of Excise?

President: The hon'ble member will come to that (laughter).

Mr. Gokhale raising a point of order said that they were considering the policy of Excise.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed: There must be a limit, Sir.

President: I think the House has fully understood his point. I presume, according to the speaker the policy followed is a misguided one. (laughter)

The speaker continuing said that four considerations were to be borne in mind in connection with the consumption of alcohol, namely (1) fashion (2) ignorance (3) economic condition and (4) unfortunate condition of drunkenness.

If the first three conditions were taken care of, the last condition would take care of itself.

PURPOSE OF MOTION.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale in opposing the Excise policy as enunciated by the Excise Member quoted facts and figures from the Administration Reports of the Excise Department to support his argument that the policy laid down was hardly practised.

The object of moving the cut was to force out from the mouth of the Hon'ble Minister of Excise the ambiguous and utter inconsistent enunciation of the policy of Excise administration in this Presidency.

It had been often repeated by the Minister for Excise, said the speaker, that the policy of Government was a policy of prohibition. But Mr. Gokhale's challenge to prove the hollowness of this policy was worthwhile remembering.

After ten years of repeated questions, remarked the speaker, they were able to get an emphatic assertion from the Minister for Excise that Government had followed the policy laid down in 1927-28. But from the figures of consumption could it be made out that that policy had been kept up?

Continuing the speaker said that it had been solemnly said in the floor of the House that the policy of prohibition continued. The Minister for Excise, he remarked, had not the moral and intellectual courage to come to that House and enunciate that policy.

Dr. M. D. Gilder in supporting the motion for cut said that there was a story that when the Emperor of China declared prohibition it rained continually for three days! (laughter). One felt that the story must be true, when he took into consideration the policy of gradual prohibition pursued by the Government of Bombay. The speaker believed that while the Minister for Excise was trying his best not to turn his back towards the goal of total prohibition, the officials in the Excise Department had already turned their back to the goal having always an eye on the revenue. He read several quotations to show that the revenue from excise was more than land revenue.

REPLY TO D'SOUZA.

Replying to Dr. D'Souza who had stated that one ounce of whisky was equal to one ounce of butter, the Doctor said that it had

(Continued on page 8.)

N. W. F. P.'s DEFICIT BUDGET

Finance Member Pleads For Increase In Subvention

PESHAWAR, Mar. 5.

"Our inelastic revenue, inelastic because three-figths is fixed subvention from the Government of India, the remainder does not at present show much possibility of expansion and is barely enough to meet our standing charges and gives disappointingly meagre scope for development whether in agriculture, education, medical relief or in any other direction which might lead to greater happiness to the people of this province", thus Mr. Cunningham, the Finance Member, summed up the position in presenting the budget in the Frontier Council to-day. Analysing the current years account he said that the revenue was estimated at Rs. 16,350,000.

BIG DEFICIT

Turning to the coming year, the Finance Member said: "We start with a balance in the revenue account of Rs. 11,41,000 while the year's working will show a deficit of Rs. 11,92,000. We estimate therefore that we shall end with a minus balance of Rs. 51,000.

The revenue side forecast generally follows the revised estimate for the current year except that we hope for an increased revenue of halif lakh each from forests and irrigation. The receipts under the main heads were estimated at Rs. 55,50,000.

On the expenditure side there has been a total increase by Rs. 6,32,000 owing to certain heavy expenditure which was forced by unforseen calamities. The restoration of salary cut would cost Rs. 1,92,000.

Under Capital Debt head, the Member referred to the Malakand Hydroelectric scheme, work on which was started.

Concluding, the Finance Member pleaded for an increase in subvention referring in this connection to the late Sir Steuart Pear's promise in matters of general administration and development that the province would be brought to a level with the Punjab.—A.P.

PLANS FOR KHYBER 'VARSITY

PESHAWAR, March 5

At question time the Minister, Sir Abdulqaiyumkhan announced in the Council that a scheme for the Khyber University has been prepared, but a large sum of money, which is at present unavailable, would be required to carry it out.

REGISTERING WOMEN'S VOTES

Mr. Cunningham, the Home Member, informed that the Government will shortly take up the question of the manner of registering votes of women voters of the Frontier in the Council elections under the new Constitution, but the appointment of a committee of the Council was considered unnecessary.

The Finance Member, in his budget speech, said that Rs 16,000 had been provided for the Jubilee celebrations.

The Council passed the Opium Smoking Amendment Bill.—A. P.

STRIVE TO BE SERVANTS OF CITY

Sardar Tells Ahmedabad Municipal Employees How To Win People's Love

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

The centenary celebrations of the Ahmedabad Municipality concluded to-day with an address to Municipal servants by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who said that Municipal servants should strive to be the servants of the city. Most of them were paid very low wages, but if they served the people faithfully, they would win the people's love.

Continuing the Sardar said that they should also take with them in their association Municipal sweepers, who were emblems of Municipal servants by their humility. When the speaker was the President of the Municipality, he regarded himself as the greatest municipal sweeper. If, in the performance of their duty, they could not bear the abuse and wrath of the people, which they frequently met with, they should leave the Municipal service and join the Police Department. (Laughter). The time was coming when Municipal servants would have to sign the pledge of discarding untouchability. Before such a time came, they should voluntarily discard untouchability.—A.P.

REVISION POWERS OF HIGH COURT

Appeal To Privy Council Dismissed

SEQUEL TO ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The full Board of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (present, Lord Atkin, Lord Wright, Lord Alness, Sir John Wallis, and Sir Shadi Lal) dismissed the petition for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad of the petitioners, who were tried before the Divisional Sessions Judge at Cawnpore on a charge of murder. The Sessions Judge having convicted the petitioners of murder, sentenced them to transportation for life, and they thereupon appealed to the High Court.

On appeal to the High Court, the High Court purporting to exercise their powers under the revision section (439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), gave notice to the accused to show cause, why the sentence should not be enhanced, and, after hearing them, ordered the sentence to be increased in the case of the four petitioners, and ordered them to be sentenced to death instead of transportation for life.

RESORT TO REVISION POWERS.

Inasmuch as the case came before the High Court on appeal, and inasmuch as under the provisions as to appeal the High Court dealing with appeals has no power to enhance the sentence, the High Court has no power to resort to its further powers of revision, which give it power to enhance the sentence.

The distinction seems to be fairly plain. The powers relating to appeals under section 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code are given to the appellate Court, and the Appellate Court may include a Court subordinate to the High Court, and the Appellate Court as such has no power to enhance a sentence, differing from the provision which was in the old Criminal Procedure Code of 1872. On the other hand, the powers of revision are given to the High Court alone, and the powers of revision are given to the High Court in the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders or which otherwise comes to its knowledge. Their Lordships are clearly of opinion that when the High Court has before it on appeal a record of a criminal proceeding, the condition precedent is performed, and the High Court can then, though the record has only come to its knowledge in the appellate proceeding, proceed to exercise its revision powers if it chooses to do so.

COMPLETE JURISDICTION.

In this case the High Court did choose to exercise its revision powers. Mr. Sidney Smith points out that the notice which actually was served was headed in the criminal appeal; but it is quite plain that the subsequent proceedings were in fact in revision and it was made plain that the Court was exercising its revision power. That being so, it appears that the Court had complete jurisdiction to act as they did, and their Lordships, therefore, in the exercise of the ordinary rules, which govern criminal appeals, see no reason at all in this particular case why any leave to appeal should be granted.

A branch of Indian National League has been formed in Karachi with Mr. Durgadas P. Adavani as President and Executive Committee including Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, ex-Mayor.

Kumarappa Expounds Mission Of A. I. V. A.

Utilizing Potential Labour Running Waste For Productive Purposes

Important questions such as whether the All-India Village Industries Association proposed to revert to indigenous methods in this age of machinery, whether the Association was based on economically sound principles, whether they expected adequate financial support from the public for all time, what was the outline of the scheme of work before the Association and what should be the relationship between the Central Organisation and village artisans, are dealt with in a special interview by J. C. Kumarappa Secy. to the All-India Village Industries Association who has been here, in connection with the quarterly accounts of Bihar Central Relief Committee. Asked about the outline of the scheme of work before the All-India Village Industries Association, Kumarappa said.

PRELIMINARY STEP.

"The present programme issued from the Central Office in the middle of December, is merely preliminary to other items, which will be formulated as soon as our Organisation is put on a working basis. In choosing items for the immediate programme we were guided to some extent by the consideration that we were to be limited to such equipments as were already available to the people in the form of tools, finances and raw materials. In most places, mortar and pestle and grinding stone have not been abandoned by the villagers, and paddy and wheat are also available while the process requires little or no technical skill. Gur-making is also still in vogue except for the town folk. Though in the case of oil-pressing a great deal of the ground has been lost for Kolhu. Yet it is not a rarity in villages as these items supply most primary need namely food, they been chosen as starting points.

The next items will also be such as will be needed by people generally for their everyday requirements."

INDIGENOUS METHODS.

Questioned whether he advocated reverting to indigenous methods in this age of machinery, Kumarappa said, "Our purpose is not merely to patronise village made articles. The object of our Association is for more improvement of village industries rather than the return to old methods. Whatever we take up to do we intend to try utmost to improve processes and the quality of goods to this end. We may have to offer prizes for invention. The increase in efficiency of the present day tools and adapt such scientific knowledge as is available to methods at present obtaining for instance in tanning, we would like chamars to continue to use barks, etc. which are available in abundance all round of them for merely picking rather than to use imported chemicals at high cost only we would want to improve his technical skill in the light of modern science."

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT.

Asked why tanning, which formed one of the large village industries of India had been left out the Secretary said, "although tanning is one of largest industries we have not taken it up amongst the first items on our programme, as we have not yet the necessary equipment in men and materials to tackle problems connected therewith. When we have our central organization in full swing, we do intend to have research laboratories to explore the possibilities of helping indigenous methods to greater efficiency."

HELPING PRODUCERS.

Questioned further as to what would be the relationship between the association and artisan and who would be the intermediary, Kumarappa said "we do not intend to open any producing centres. Our efforts will be mainly directed towards helping the producers, who are already there, therefore our organization should have direct facilities to get at rural artizans. It is for this reason that central office is linked up directly with agents, who choose their own, are of operation, according to their ability, time and finances available as the pivot of our organization is the agent who takes initiative in formulating his own programme, which will be, of course in addition to such activities as may be decided upon by the central board, the agent will have honorary workers to help him and he may employ such paid workers as his purse will allow."

FINANCIAL RESPONSE.

Asked whether he expected sufficient financial response from the public for all time to support the association, J. C. Kumarappa said "in first instance we shall have to depend largely upon gifts and associate fees, but if our expectations are to be realised, we feel that this organization ought to justify its existence by becoming self-supporting, because no industry, which is not capable of paying for its research department and its production cost can expect to thrive and if our attempts succeed, we should be able to lessen cost and increase the quality and prune the middlemans charges. These charges in themselves ought to, resulting sufficient saving in time, to enable the producers to contribute something towards the upkeep of the central organization, in so far as we are able to help them, we shall be entitled to expect to be paid for the services rendered, but in the nature of things there will be some work undertaken by us for educative purposes and for propaganda expenses connected with such activities will always be dependent of donations."

ON SOUND ECONOMY.

To the question, whether he considered the A. I. V. I. to be carried on economically sound principles, Kumarappa said as follows. "The point that we shall always keep before us is that we are out to utilize potential labour, running waste in the form of idle hours, if we succeed in profitably employing spare time of villages. There can be no competition with the Mill or factory products. The saving of villager will be twofold. he will have no outgoing expense in say rice pounding, if he utilizes unemployed members of his family for purpose and at same time he will be gainfully using time at his disposal the determination of our people is largely accelerated by idleness and unemployed soon develops into unemployable.

ALIVE TO FACT.

We are alive to fact that large number of paddygrowers send their own paddy to their mills to be unhusked and polished for which they pay in cash while they lose nutritive value of grain so it is doubly expensive. If we can in any measure succeed in stopping this unnecessary expenditure and loss in value, we should have achieved part of our object. If we were thinking in terms of production for markets, it will probably be not a feasible proposition, but we are concentrating on local production for local consumption helping only in marketing of such surplus as may be left after local needs have been satisfied. This will apply, of course only to what are commonly known as primary needs namely food shelter and clothing, while articles of comfort will be produced for nearby markets and luxury production will be to supply the demand from whatever market it may arise."

Municipal Sewage Farm, Karachi, was the scene of tragic death of Mr. Gonsalves, Municipal Official at the Farm, when he was bitten by a poisonous snake believed to be of Adder breed.

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